Weather

Overcast, warmer. The maximum temperature yesterday was 77.4 and the minimum 66.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 83.3 and 57.2.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Silver State, Ord. 8 a.m. today.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Angkor, May 27.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Wenatchee, May 30.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Delta, May 25.

NO. 3311 VOL XII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. in China" "with special marks privileges for transmission 壬戌年四月二十五日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1922. 大正十一年五月二十一日第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

LLOYD GEORGE WARNS SOVIET OBLIGATIONS MUST BE KEPT

Cannot Trample Principles Under Foot At Hague

GENOA MEET ENDS

Temporary Non Aggression Pact Adopted

(Reuter Service)

Genoa, May 19.—The final plenary sitting today adopted a resolution embodying a temporary non-aggression pact. The Russians and a few minor States repeated their reservations. M. Barthou declared that he had recommended the adoption of the pact to his Government.

M. Chicherin requested that an international body, not the League of Nations, should be entrusted with the treatment of the sanitary questions of Europe.

M. Barthou criticised both the Germans and the Russians, pointing out to the former that in 1914 France did not want war and that today again she wanted peace.

Mr. Lloyd George's final speech was loudly cheered. He said that the Conference was the most remarkable in history and that it would remain forever an inspiring landmark in the pathway of universal peace, although it had not progressed as far as the most sanguine had expected. He warned the Soviet delegates that when they came to The Hague, they must not go out of their way to trample the principles which were our very lifeblood, namely, the full recognition of obligations. Russia, if she wanted money, must accept the code of honor which had descended to us through generations. If the Russian memorandum was the last word from Russia, he would despair of accomplishing anything at The Hague. The non-aggression pact was only provisional, but once it was established, the nations would not go back. Its psychological and international effect would be electrical.

A considerable part of the British Premier's speech, which was listened to with almost reverential silence throughout, was devoted to summing up what the Conference had accomplished and also to plain speaking to the Russians.

He expressed the opinion that the peace pact and the reports and recommendations of the Finance, Economic and Transport Commissions alone justified the existence of the Conference, although attention has been fastened to the controversial issues. Claiming that considerable progress had been made towards the solution of a predominantly exciting problem, he uttered the warning that whatever effect the Russian memorandum of May 11 had been in Russia, its effect outside had been disastrous and had produced a reaction against the spirit of settlement.

The speaker declared that if Russia is to get essential help she must not outrage what the Russians might describe as prejudices entertained by Western Europe in connection with the honoring of financial obligations. Europe desired to assist Russia, but not even the Russian tornado had split one fibre or a single root of those prejudices, on which our systems depend.

Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said that the lifeline thrown out at Cannes had not yet been drawn in, as he hoped, it had neither been snapped nor released, but we desired to draw Eastern Europe to life. He wound up with the assertion that the peace pact, though at present provisional, was going to endure, for the thrill of peace had gone through Europe's veins.

Washington, May 19.—Mr. Child, the American Ambassador at Rome, conferring with Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Schanzer communicated to them the American point of view that Russia must rid herself of Sovietism as the first essential step towards her economic restoration.

Addressing the Chamber of the United States Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, said that nations might adopt whatever policy they pleased on local affairs but if they sought international intercourse they must perform International obligations. They put themselves, he declared, outside the pale of international intercourse if they adopted a policy of confiscation.

Hawaiian Congressman Assumes Duties

Congressman Baldwin and wife

CONGRESSMAN Harry A. Baldwin, of Hawaii, has arrived in Washington to assume his official duties.

ARREST JAPANESE CELL MATE OF KOREAN SLAYER

Police Now Hopeful Of Locating Escaped Assassin

With the rearrest of the Japanese, Kamura, who escaped from the Japanese Consular jail in company with Au, the Korean murderer of Mrs. Grace Snyder, the police are hopeful of getting a line on the missing assassin.

Kamura's arrest followed a visit which he paid to a friend on North Szechuen Road in order to obtain assistance. He was seen and recognised by another Japanese. Kamura, who broke jail with the Korean early on the morning of May 2, is reported to have told the Japanese authorities that he has been in Hangchow. He refused to give any information regarding the manner in which the escape was effected and would say nothing of the whereabouts of his former cell mate.

There is a $3,000 reward offered for Au's capture.

Sir John Jordan Sees Year's Delay On Opium Issue

(Reuter's Service)

London, May. 20.—Sir John Jordon, interviewed by a representative of the Manchester Guardian, said that he was greatly disappointed with the report that the Council of the League of Nations had reserved for private consideration the report with regard to the cultivation of poppy. This will mean that the question will be referred back to the Commission and that there will be another year's delay. Until the question of cultivation and manufacture is tackled wholeheartedly, he said, it is not much good imposing systems of importation certificates and other measures through which illicit drug merchants could drive a coach and four. The attitude of all the Governments seemed to be that charity begins at home, and as long as their own citizens were more or less protected, the worldwide aspect of the problem did not seem to engage much attention.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin stated that he had cabled the Chinese Government, urging them very strongly to re-investigate the question of the recrudescence of poppy growing and to invite the Chambers of Commerce, educational bodies and the anti-opium association to participate. He also urged a strong public anti-opium propaganda, towards which the student classes would give very great aid.

Bank Consortium Not To Withdraw

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 19.—The report that the China Bank Consortium is considering its withdrawal from Chinese matters is unfounded. At a recent meeting, the Council of the Consortium unanimously expressed the opinion that the Consortium should continue its policy of holding itself prepared to assist in China's economic and financial development if, upon the establishment of more stable political conditions there, its good offices should be requested.

PLANS OUTLINED FOR OBSERVANCE OF EMPIRE DAY

Shanghai Volunteer Corps And Sikh Police Detachment To March In Parade

Further plans for the celebration of Empire Day on Wednesday and particularly for the military parade to be held by units of the Shanghai Volunteers Corps have been announced. Except in the particular that no naval units will take part in the parade the celebration of the holiday will follow the lines of celebrations of other years.

In addition to units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps a detachment of Sikh policemen will take part in the parade and subsequent ceremonies. The Shanghai Volunteer Corps will be under the command of Major Pilcher for the occasion and the entire parade will be commanded by Col. R. Marr-Johnson, Commendant of the S.V.C. The military contingents will assemble at 11:55 in the morning after which the procession will march to the British Consulate along the Bund where Major-General Sir John Fowler, commanding the British forces in China will be received with the general salute.

Lipkowska Returns; Gives Concert Here Next Saturday Night

Lydia Lipkowska, famous Russian soprano who appeared here some weeks ago, returned to Shanghai yesterday from Harbin, together with Mr. Alexander Sklarevski, pianist, and will give a farewell concert at the Town Hall next Saturday night.

The two world-famous artists have had a successful tour in the North and will proceed from here to Manila, Hongkong and Canton. Folowing engagements there they will go to Indo-China, the Straits Settlements, Java, Australia, India, South Africa, South America and Europe.

Indignant, But Still On The Job

THE CHINA PRESS has received the following righteously indignant protest from its distinguished correspondent, Mr. Josef W. Hall:

"Peking, May 19.—Why do you credit my exclusive dispatches from Paotingfu to Reuter's? Please make public correction regarding exclusive wires in The Star May 15 and Press May 16. I am the only correspondent covering Paotingfu for China. Am proceeding Lanchow front with Gen. Wu Pei-fu.—Hall."

Mr. Hall, we didn't. Our Chinese compositor whom we suspect of being in favor of the Chang Tso-lin-Sun Yat-sen combine, calmly and probably maliciously, put the Reuter's credit line at the head of your dispatches. And ever since the commission of this act of malevolence we have been opening our mail with the sickening sense that the next envelope will contain a protest from Reuter's, disavowing and disowning the same dispatches. That we havent received such protest, is, we think, a compliment to their accuracy, for if they had turned out otherwise . . . well!

SHIPS CRASH IN HEAVY FOG OFF WOOSUNG, ONE BEACHED

P. And O. Liner Dongola Seriously Damaged

TRIP POSTPONED

Kumano, Of N.Y.K. Rams London Bound Vessel

The P. and O. steamer Dongola, rammed and damaged by the N. Y. K. steamer Kumano Maru in the dense fog just outside Woosung early yesterday morning, will be brought back to Shanghai today to discharge passengers and cargo and go into drydock for repairs. It is expected that the ship will not be delayed longer than about four days.

The Dongola was run onto a mudbank by the skipper following the crash and the passengers were in no danger. Tugs stood by during the day and it was expected that the ship would be pulled off the bar last night and would be able to proceed back to the International dock for repair work today.

BOTH OUTWARD BOUND

The accident occurred at 6:40 a.m. outside the Woosung breakwater and as both vessels, outward bound, were proceeding through the narrow channel near the Lismore Buoy. The Japanese vessel, which, according to radio messages from the Dongola, accepts responsibility for the collision, was behind the P. and O. boat and, overtaking the latter, crashed into her amidships on the starboard side. Close watch was being maintained aboard both ships but owing to the extreme density of the fog when the Kumano sighted the other vessel it was too late to avoid the collision, though anchor was dropped.

The impact damaged the superstructure of the Dongola and it was apparent that plates had been started below the waterline. No one was hurt. The Kumano stood by until it was evident that no assistance was needed and then proceeded on her voyage to Japan ports.

DIVERS INVESTIGATE

Tugs were despatched from Shanghai when word of the accident was wirelessed in and at noon yesterday divers reported the Dongolo damaged to an extent that would necessitate return to port.

Only a few passengers from the ship returned to Shanghai by the tender which arrived here about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, not more than ten in all making the trip. The rest all expressed willingness to stay aboard the liner and come into port with her today.

The Dongola left port at daybreak yesterday bound for London with a full passenger list, including a number of prominent Shanghai residents. Among them is Mr. C. Biron, local agent for the P. and O.

FOG HOLDS UP SHIPS

The thick fog outside was responsible for the holding up of several trans-Pacific vessels, among them the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia, scheduled to sail yesterday for Vancouver. The ship anchored at Tongting, about 120 miles from Woosung, and it was expected that she would reach Woosung during the night, the tender with incoming passengers to arrive during the morning. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 12 o'clock noon today, arrangements being made to serve tiffin aboard ship.

The Pine Tree State, which sailed on Thursday, was also reported as held up by the fog and the Silver State, of the Admiral Line, due at 10 a.m. yesterday, was delayed. The Silver State will dock at the China Merchants' Lower wharf early today and will sail for Seattle by way of Kobe and Yokohama at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

BYE-ELECTION

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 19.—Mr. Edward Charles Grenfell (Conservative) obtained 10,114 votes and Sir T. Vansittart Bowater (Independent Conservative) 6,178 in the City by-election held today. Mr. Grenfell thus takes the seat rendered vacant by Earl Balfour's elevation to the peerage.

The Stork Double-Visits Thrice

THERE'S no unemployment in the family of "Old Doc Stork," take it from the authorities of the London Maternity Hospital. The doctors here are holding three sets of twins—all born on the same night. One pair of boys, two pair of girls is the official tabulation. Of course, mothers and the children are (proverbially) "doing nicely, thank you."

MANDATE NAMING WANG PREMIER EXPECTED TODAY

Decision Follows Paoting Visit Of Chang Ching-hui

(Special Wire to China Press)

Peking, May 20.—The Presidential Mandate appointing General Wang Shih-chen as Premier is expected to be issued tonight. The decision to promulgate the order was made following General Wang's consent to serve and a visit made by General Chang Ching-hui, representing President Hsu, at Paotingfu where he consulted both General Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun.

The probable personnel of Wang Shih-chen's Cabinet will be: Dr. W. W. Yen, Foreign Affairs; Mr. Kao Ling-wei, Interior; Mr. Kao En-hung, Communications; Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Navy; General Chang Huai-chi, War; Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Justice; Mr. Chow Tze-chi, Agriculture and Commerce and Tung Kang, Finance.

With the exception of Kao En-hung, all have served in the Cabinet before. Kao is a French returned student and was formerly head of the Supply Department of the Chinese Telegraph Administration at Shanghai. He enjoyed the reputation of being an honest official while serving as director of the Telegraph Administration in Peking as well as in Shanghai.

Important Peace Moves In Dublin

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 19.—There have been further important peace moves at Dublin today, the outcome of which was that the debate in the Dail Eireann on the unsuccessful peace committee's report was adjourned.

Mr. Michael Collins and Mr. DeValera conferred for some hours privately.

London, May 17.—The second attempt of the Dail Eireann peace committee has proved abortive in consequence of disagreement on the question of the proportion of candidates at the election which has been proposed and agreed upon. The Republicans insisted on their existing proportion in the Dail.

London, May 19.—Seven fires, all believed to be incendiary, broke out at Belfast this morning practically simultaneously. The fires were chiefly at wholesale stores in the center of the city. The firemen succeeded in controlling them. Damage is estimated at many thousands of pounds.

Furniture Strike Ends; Men Accept Five Cent Increase

The striking cabinet makers returned to work yesterday after accepting a five cent a day raise in wages offered by the employers at a meeting held at 24 Newchwang Road. The original demand of the men was for an increase of fifteen cents. Following the settlement of the strike an amalgamation was effected by two unions of furniture makers. The new wage scale is to go into effect the day following the Dragon Boat Festival.

AMERICAN SCHOOL GRADUATES CLASS OF TEN JUNE 8TH

Operette To Be Feature Of Commencement Week Program

A class equalling in size the largest yet graduated by the Shanghai American School will receive diplomas at the forthcoming commencement, the program for which is to be the most elaborate in the history of the institution.

The graduating class this year number ten young men and women who have completed the high school course and commencement exercises will be held at the Olympic Theater at 5:30 p.m. June 8. The address will be delivered by Mr. Kenneth S. Latterette, A.M., Ph. D., of Yale University. The baccalaureate exercises will be held in the Masonic Hall at 5 p.m. Sunday, June 4, the sermon to be given by the Rev. James V. Latimer, D.D., of Hangchow.

Among the principal features of the school's commencement week will be the presentation of the operette "Bulbul" at the Olympic Theater June 7. Practically the entire high school will take part in the piece, which is being produced under the direction of Miss Bernice L. Austin, voice teacher in the school. Mrs. Mortimer C. Cooke is assisting in the arranging and preparing of the costumes.

The graduating class is made up of the following students:

Karis Elizebeth Brewster, Hinghwa, via Foochow, Fu; Oliver Johnson Caldwell, Yenping, Fu; Philip Stockton Chase, Shanghai; Elizebeth Loretta Crawford, Soochow, Ku; Ruth Katherine Groesbeck, Chao Yang Hsien, via Swatow; William Bissett Rice, Haichow, Ku; Herbert Ogden Waters, Swatow, Kwa; Sara Pitzer White, Yencheng, Ku; Margaret Elizabeth Whiteside, Soochow, Ku; Elizebeth Grimball Wilbur, Shanghai.

The commencement week program is as follows:

Saturday, June 3, at 8 p.m.—Class Day Exercises, Eliza Yates Auditorium, 178 North Szechuen Road.

Sunday, June 4, at 5 p.m.—Baccalaureate address, Masonic Hall, Rev. James V. Latimer, D.D., of Hangchow, China.

Wednesday, June 7, 5:30 p.m. —Operetta, "Bulbul," Olympic Theater.

Thursday, June 8, at 5:30 p.m. —Commencement, Olympic Theater, Address by Kenneth, S. Latterette, A.M., Ph. D., of Yale University.

Mott In Tokio, Greeted By Prince

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 20.—Dr. and Mrs. Mott were received by the Prince Regent and the Empress of Japan this morning, afterwards lunching at the Palace. They are at present attending the National Christian Conference here.

Lady Rhonddha Claim Is Defeated

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 19.—The Privileges Committee of the House of Lords today decided by 20 votes to four that Lady Rhonddha's claim to a seat in the House of Lords was not established. The Committee will give its reason later.

CANTON SPLIT ENGENDERED BY $3,000,000 MUKDEN BRIBE

Money Sent By Chang Cause Of Sun-Chen Row

MESSAGE TO WU

Chihli Leader Sees Hope For Reunification

BY JOSEF W. HALL

Staff Correspondent the China Press

Paotingfu, May 16.—The first gleam of hope for the reunification of China following the Fengtien-Chihli war has come in a message from Chen Chung-ming of Canton to Wu Pei-fu relayed by Chen Kwang-yuan Tuchun of Kiangsi, asking for assistance in expelling Sun Yat-sen, whom Cheng Chung-ming accuses of insincerity and of being the most stubborn obstacle in the way of China's reunion.

Although Chen does not commit himself in regard to Wu Pei-fu's policies his message, inasmuch as it is the first advance toward an understanding with Wu made by the southern leader, and in a way constitutes an acknowledgment of his victory and position in the north, has greatly encouraged General Wu Pei-fu in his hope that the elimination of the independent government of Canton may soon be accomplished.

Chen Chung-ming is now in his mountain stronghold at Waichow, among his own Hakka people, whither he retired with 15,000 of his most devoted soldiers, and, it is rumored, with the $3,000,000.00 which C. C. Wu took from Mukden as Chang Tso-lin's contribution to Sun Yat-sen's expedition against Wu Pei-fu Cheng Chung-ming's taking of this nice plum out of the mouth of Sun Yat-sen is said to be the cause of the final rupture between the two men. It is indeed a most typically Chinese turn in affairs that the money given by the Mukden War Lord to purchase the co-operation of the south against Wu Pei-fu should, by becoming the bone of contention between southern leaders, be the very element which ruined all possibility of southern assistance towards Chang Tso-lin's ambitions.

Although it is unlikely that General Wu will be able to send any military assistance to Chen, he will render him his full moral support and if required, such financial support as may be in his power to give. The movement for enlisting the support of the northern provinces in the scheme for the reconvocation of the old Parliament, disbanded by Li Yuan-hung in 1917, is now well under way in the northern provinces.

ENGINEERING STRIKE

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 19.—A meeting of the Federation of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades at Portsmouth today decided in favor of the resumption of negotiations for the settlement of the engineering dispute. Representatives of the unions concerned will meet the employers tomorrow.

GEN. WU PEI-FU EXPECTED TO REACH NORTH FRONT TODAY

Chihli Leader To Assume Personal Command

CHANG REFUTED

Cabinet Answers His Manifesto Of Independence

BY JOSEF W. HALL

Staff Correspondent the China Press

Paotingfu, May 20.—Notwithstanding reports to the contrary from Peking and Tientsin, General Wu Pei-fu is still here and will be here indefinitely.

Active recruiting is proceding with a view to replacing the losses suffered by the Chihli forces.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tientsin, May 20.—The Fengtien forces completely evacuated Luanchow yesterday and apparently are withdrawing outside the Great Wall.

Peking, May 20.—General Wu Pei-fu is expected to pass through Tientsin today on his way to the Northeast.

In recent interviews General Wu has stated that if General Chang Tso-lin withdraws beyond the Great Wall he will leave him alone.

The Cabinet has issued the following statement regarding General Chang's manifesto of independence which is officially based on Reuter's report of May 14: 'General Chang Tso-lin argues that President Hsu Shih-chang sacrificed the territories of Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Jehol and Chahar and says that these regions are no longer part of the territory of the Chinese Republic.

General Chang, without orders from the Central Government, transported troops inside the Great Wall, causing hostilities. Time and time again the Government instructed General Chang Tso-lin to withdraw his troops to their original stations but instead of obeying he started warfare, greatly damaging the Metropolitan area. He is now occupying the Luanchow region and causing great difficulties there."

Wu To Try Hard For Quick Decision On New Battle Line

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, May 17.—The final phase of the civil war seems about to begin at Luanchow as both sides are preparing for heavy fighting. The Fengtien front line is about four miles from Tanshan which has been several times occupied by their forward patrols. Chang Tso-lin is personally in command this time with his headquarters at Luanhsien which is approximately the second reserve position. General Li Ching-lin will command the first line of defense.

The importance of the outcome of this first encounter are tremendous and it is reported that Wu Pei-fu will bend every effort for a quick decision. Upon it depends the safety of the central government and the only hope of defeating the Fengtien plan for the formation of a separate state, which it is believed will be a monarchy, friendly to Japan, strongly reinforced by her, and constantly threatening China.

Meanwhile Chang has mobilised every force at his command for this last stand. He has at least thirty thousand troops directly with him and about ten to fifteen thousand more in reserve. His position is better than it has been any time previous, inasmuch as Chang Tso-lin is now close to his base, has his entire forces concentrated in one spot and under his direct supervision, and has behind him a terrain easily defended.

On the other hand Wu Pei-fu is now far from his base and has behind him a transportation system made unwieldy by the weeks of military operations, by the stealing of locomotives and cars by the Fengtien soldiers, and by the paralysis of the railway department as a result of the sweeping changes made therein. The resourcefulness and strategy of Wu will be tested to the utmost and a victory in this case will mean an end to the civil war which otherwise may last indefinitely.

The fact that Chang Tso-lin has stopped at the Lan river rather

than at the great wall is significant inasmuch as it gives to his new empire every important outlet that side of Tientsin and will make the Lan river the southern border. In political circles the announcement of Chang's plan for the new state is waited with great interest. It is believed that it will be either a Monarchy or an Empire and as such it will be capable of vast military and economic power.

Such a state allied to Japan, according to foreign critics, will mean the end to China's hopes for independence. No amount of help from other interested parties could be of weight against the combined forces of Manchuria and Japan who will thus be camped directly upon China's borders.

Newchwang has been terrified at the arrival there by several old Japanese freighters of three thousand of defeated Fengtien troops who proceeded by this means from Tientsin. They are without food or money and are a distinct menace to the civil population. Three thousand more left Tientsin yesterday and are also expected in Newchwang, much to the alarm of the inhabitants.

Chinese Press Telegrams On The Situation

Wu Pei-fu is marching his troops from Fengtai to Tungchow in order to attack the Fengtien troops at Luanchow from the rear.

Chang Tso-hsiang, son of Chang Tso-lin, is fortifying the position of the Fengtien troops at Yungping.

It is reported that Chang Tso-lin started to withdraw his forces from Luanchow yesterday.

Wu Pei-fu has telegraphed to Chang Tso-lin saying that if Chang really wants to fight he is prepared to meet Chang in battle outside the railway zone. Chang has not agreed to do this.

On the 19th inst. 12 trains of Chihli soldiers passed Tientsin taking with them materials for five wireless stations to be installed at Chunliangcheng.

According to an official communique from Paoting, the Chihli soldiers occupied Kaiping and Kuyeh on the 18th inst.

Wu Pei-fu is causing handbills to be distributed by airplanes among the Fengtien soldiers urging them to go back to their farms.

Wu Pei-fu has recommended Feng Yu-hsiang for the post of Assistant Inspecting High Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan.

Eleven provinces have telegraphed to Wu Pei-fu approving of the revival of the Old Parliament including Kiangsu, Anhui, Honan, Shensi, Shansi, Kansu, Fukien, Hupeh and Suiyuan.

Feng Yu-hsiang is despatching his troops by the Lung-hai railway to Hsuchow and Pengpu in order to assist Ma Lien-chia who is making preparations for ousting Chang Wen-cheng, the present Tuchun of Anhui.

The new M.P.'s have sent a delegation to Tsao Kun asking his support for the convocation of the New Parliament. Tsao replied: "We have already decided on the revival of the Old Parliament. You had better go home and spend a few more years on books before you begin to tackle political problems."

Japan Tourney To Start May 27

Tokio, May 14.—The first All-Japan Open Tennis Tournament of the newly organised National Tennis Association will start at the Tokio Lawn Tennis Club May 27. Entries were to have closed Friday night but were held open until Monday to allow Kobe and Osaka players to get their entrance blanks here by mail. The drawings will probably be made tomorrow.

While this is the first time that any such organisation has held a tournament so extensive in scope the best players in the country will compete in the various events. Several colleges have entered teams, and a number of Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka players will compete.

700 LOSE JOBS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 20.—The Japan Steel Works at Muroran are discharging 700 employees on May 23 owing to curtailment.

Soviet Delegates To Genoa Conference

HERE are some of the Russian delegates at Genoa. At extreme left is Rozenburg, Tchitcherin's chief press agent; left to right, Narimanof, Midvani, Begzadjan, Sapronow and Sabhin.

The Purse Strings

BY DOMINO

The sympathy of every playgoer will go out to the Dramatic Section of the British Woman's Association in the set back it has received during the last few days. Under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Jory, Bernard, Parry's clever comedy, "The Purse Strings" was to have been produced at the Lyceum Theater. Rehearsals were well advanced, the booking was already open, and the house filling nicely. Then came the blot from the blue. Then Lyceum Theater was closed by order of the Municipal Council.

But Mrs. Henry Jory was not to be easily beaten. The talented actress went right ahead and we are now able to announce that the play will be given at the Olympic Theater on the Monday and Tuesday of next week. Those playgoers who have already booked seats at Moutrie's can at once have them changed for seats at the Olympic.

"The Purse Strings" is the first really big show that the B. W. A. have presented to the public, although it has on more than one occasion shown a wealth of talent which augurs well for its future.

The piece was first produced at the Garrick Theater, London, and was staged by Mr. Charles Hawtrey. It met with an immediate success. It has plot, fine characterisation and excellent dialogue. It is the kind of play that will suit the taste of a Shanghai audience.

Mrs. Jory tells me that in the recent difficulties that called for rapid readjustment she has been greatly helped by the energy and tact of Mrs. Alistair Campbell. It seems that everyone has been keen to help forward the show. Messrs. Moutrie's have very generously promised to do all the booking for nothing. Messrs. Arts and Craft's are charging the same amount for the loan of furniture. The A.D.C. are letting the scenery at a like figure. The Petite Louvre are dressing most of the piece, also for nothing, and so you see that everyone is out to help a deserving cause.

I had the pleasure of witnessing a rehearsal of "The Purse Strings" yesterday afternoon and if the quality shown is to be kept up we can look to a future in which good plays and fine acting will go hand in hand when undertaken by the B. W. A.

THE CAST

James Wilmore, Captain John Snodgrass.

Edward Ashby, K. C., E. A. Jenkinson.

Beauchamp (A solicitor), A. E. Seddon.

Mrs. Ida Bentley (A widow), Mrs. Churchill Knight.

Susan (A maid), Miss Bunty Richardson.

AND

Mrs. Wilmore, Mrs. John Snodgrass (Miss Vera Doria).

There is little need to introduce Mrs. John Snodgrass to the local playgoer. She readily won their affections when undertaking leads with Tim Frawley's Company. She was then Miss Vera Doria. By the way Mrs. Henry Jory, the producer, was also with Tim, and first faced the Shanghai audience when she played with the Howitt-Phillip's company under the name of Miss Olive Stevens.

Mrs. Churchill Knight will be seen in her first big part here. She already shows promise of an excellent portrayal. Miss Bunty Richardson is another newcomer and her producer expresses her satisfaction. Mr. Jenkinson has already appeared at the Lyceum in minor parts. He now has one of the outstanding characters in the play. He has a good voice and a natural manner that should carry "Edward Ashby" to success.

Captain John Snodgrass has had plenty of experience and the part of "James Wilmore" fits him perfectly. "Beauchamp" a solicitor is in capable hands—Mr. A. E. Seddon.

Well, the B. W. A. Dramatic section has done its part, and done it finely. It is now up to the playgoer to give it a backing. And there can be little doubt about that.

All Men Desired her Lovely Body, only one man had ever Realized that she had a soul.

SEE

"THE PLAYTHING OF BROADWAY"

Note Of Thanks

The Hospitality Committee of the recent National Christian Conference desires to take this opportunity to express the great debt of gratitude which the National Christian Conference owes to our Shanghai community in providing so generously the hospitality for the Conference delegates from out of town. We would particularly wish to express our appreciation for the helpful services rendered by the Committee on Entertainment appointed by the several churches and women's organisations. It was through their helpfulness that it was made possible to secure the required hospitality.

The delegates have now returned to their homes with a renewed appreciation for the friendliness and hospitality of our Shanghai community.

On behalf of the Conference Committee.

A. R. KEPLER,
Chairman, Hospitality Committee

Want More Members For Health Campaign

A membership campaign for the Health Movement will be inaugurated at the Y.M.C.A. tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The program will consist of speeches by Mr. C. C. Nish, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Huang Yen-pei, president of the Kiangsu Educational Association, gymastics by the Chin Woo Athletic Association, music by the Boy Scouts of the Cantonese Free School, movies and cartoons.

Marriage

FETTERLY-McGRATH

Miss Frances Pinder McGrath of Salem Massachusetts, and Mr. Kenneth Melford Fetterly, Assistant Agent at Hongkong for the China Mail Steamship Company, who is a native of Toronto, Canada were married yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. John A. Croke, S. J.

Miss McGrath was attended by Miss Muriel Clara White as bridesmaid, and Mr. Edmund Marshall McGrath, brother of the bride acted as best man. Another brother, Mr. Frank McGrath, gave the bride away.

Following the church ceremony a reception attended by intimate friends was held at the quarters of the Catholic Club of China on Avenue Edward VII. The bride arrived this week from America accompanied by her mother on the steamship Nanking.

Mr. and Mrs. Fetterly are sailing for Hongkong today on the steamer Suwa Maru.

U. S. CONSULAR CHANGES

Telegraphic instructions received by the American Consulate from Washington contain the announcement of further changes in the Consular service.

Mr. John K. Davis, Consul at Nanking, is to come here as Executive Consul, succeeding Mr. M. F. Perkins. Mr. Perkins goes to Washington to serve with the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs. Mr. N. F. Allman, former Mixed Court Assessor here and lately in charge of the Consulate at Chungking, is to go to Nanking. Mr. J. Huston, vice-Consul at Canton is transferred to Tientsin and Vice-Consul J. B. Lasseter goes from Antung to Yokohama. Consul W. R. Langdon is transferred from Yokohama to Antung.

PACT RATIFIED

(Reuter Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 20.—The Shantung agreement has been ratified.

GLOVER'S DOG REMEDIES

Famous the World Over

Book on "Dog Diseases, their Care and How to Feed."

Mailed free to any address

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
113 W. 31st Street
New York U. S. A.

Agents: Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.
SHANGHAI

German Shipping Companies Prosper

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, May 19.—German shipping companies reports record a favorable year. Reconstruction of Germany's merchant fleet was energetically prosecuted and owing to the low exchange both passenger and cargo ships were fully employed.

Nearly all concerns pay higher dividends, the Hamburg South America line as much as 28 percent, the Hamburg America and North German Lloyd 10 percent and the Hamburg Bremer Afrika line 15 percent.

Chinese Propose To Develop Island

(Evening Star Service)

San Francisco, May 20.—Ng Jim-kai, one of the advisory board of the China Mail Steamship Company, who is now here for a series of conferences with prominent San Francisco Chinese, intends interesting wealthy Chinese in the United States in a plantation scheme on the island of Kiaochow.

Mr. Ng, who made his fortune in potato culture in Southern California thirty years ago, is the owner of a $2,000,000 plantation on the island, which he declares rivals Hawaii.

Australia To Sell German Properties

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, May 19.—The Commonwealth Government is about to advertise the sale of expropriated German properties in New Guinea. Tenders will be accepted only from ex-Australian soldiers, natural-born British subjects or predominantly British companies.

Labor Organisation Have Meeting Today

A formal inauguration meeting of the Union of Chinese Labor Organisations will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Mei Ling Lee, King Loong Ka. All Chinese labor organisations have been invited to attend the meeting.

AGE is no indication of eye condition. Many aged people do not need to wear glasses, whereas many children need them at an early age.

Sometimes children, otherwise bright and intelligent, are backward in school on account of defective eyesight which is entirely unsuspected.

Let us test the eyes of your children. Be sure that you know whether or not their eyes are all right.

The Chinese Optical Co.
中西公司眼鏡部
P252 Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI.

A Stepping-Stone to Success

Stenography. Many leaders of industry began as stenographers. It is often a short cut to high confidential positions. You can prepare for this work in your own home. There are 293 I. C. S. Courses. Some of them are listed below.

Our office is open between 7 and 9 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for the convenience of all who are interested in I. C. S. Training.

TEAR OFF HERE

International Correspondence Schools
Office 15, 33 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Please send me information about the Course I have marked below.

ENGINEERING:	BUSINESS:	
Civil	Management	Architecture
Concrete	Banking	Drafting
Electrical	Stenography	Illustrating
Chemical	Bookkeeping	Navigation
Marine	Accounting	Gas Engines
Steam	Foreign Trade	Farming
Mechanical	Advertising	Plumbing
Mining	Salesmanship	Cotton Spinning
		Cartooning

Name .....

Address .....

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

We specialise in

LOOSE COVERS

A large selection of

CRETONNES

to choose from

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED

Phone C. 960

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

11 NANKING ROAD

REAL ESTATE SERVICE

Your real estate wants either as to buying or selling will always receive our prompt attention. We are constantly in the market, either as brokers or for our own account.

At present the following properties are listed with us for sale or rent:

Modern house in Frenchtown
Godown space up to 10,000 sq. feet
Residence sites Frenchtown
Factory sites Eastern District
Small Camphor Factory
Office space Central District

Full information concerning these gladly given if you will call at or write to

RAVEN TRUST CO., LTD.

15 NANKING ROAD.

DON'T SUFFER FROM

MOSQUITO BITES

Buy California Anti-Mosquito Solution and protect yourself and your folks against contagion through mosquito bites.

The California Pharmacy
155 Avenue Joffre Central 1805

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS
INCORPORATED

A copy of our prospectus will be sent to you on request.

Accountable to the Government

PROBABLY no other business in the world is under such close legal supervision as insurance in the United States. Almost every state has a well organized insurance department with an insurance commissioner at its head vested with large discretionary powers. His authority rests on statute law governing insurance which requires companies to maintain high standards that are of the greatest protection to policyholders. Every company must render to the insurance commissioner of its state, in the form and manner prescribed by him, an annual statement of its business and condition. It is his duty to see that the assets of all companies under his control are properly invested in the form prescribed by law. In short, his duties are most important and his authority ample to execute them.

THE Asia Life Insurance Company is chartered under the insurance laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A. which are as rigid as those of any other state. The Insurance Commissioner has direct supervision over our Company, with power to revoke our charter for non-compliance with any of the State's requirements.

IT was not necessary for this Company to submit itself to this legal control. Its organizers *chose* to do so, however, for sound reasons. It is an added guarantee of safety to our policyholders. It indicates clearly the straight-forward purpose of the Company's Directors to take every precaution that makes for security. It means that ours is a "legal reserve" company, accountable not only to our policyholders, but to the Government of Delaware as well. It makes us a safe company to carry *your* life insurance.

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.

OPERATING UNDER AMERICAN CHARTER.

Authorized Capital: G$500,000 — Telephone Central 1861 — Capital and Surplus paid in: G$150,000

MAIN OFFICE: 15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.
Agencies in Principal Cities throughout China.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, MAY 22nd to MAY 27th

WE OFFER YOU 20,000 OF OUR FAMOUS DOLLAR DAY VALUES

200 Ladies
Ribbed, Cotton Vests
No sleeves, low neck
$1.00 each

NO OLD STOCKS

JUST ODDMENTS COLLECTED FROM ALL DEPARTMENTS

1000 Yards
Best Printed Cretonne
Many designs, 31 inch
$1.00 yard

THE BEST DOLLAR VALUES EVER SEEN

235 Dozen
Men's White Lawn Handkerchiefs 18"x18"
$1.00 for 6

2,000 DOLLAR VALUES IN FANCY GOODS

1000 Yards
Of Printed Voile. Various Designs and Colors
$1.00 2 yards

COME AND SEE WHAT WE OFFER FOR A DOLLAR

150 Dozens
White Teacups and Saucers. English Made
$1.00 for 3

500 Only
Kapoc Filled Cushions
Size 19 x 19 inch. Covered Sateen
$1.00 each

1000 Only
Water Bottles and Glasses. Plain Design
$1.00 for 2

120 Only
American Glass Dishes
Oblong 9 ins.
SPECIAL
$1.00 each

10 Dozen
E & W Soft collars white in fancy designs
$1.00 for 2

500 Yards
Harness muslin spot designs for curtains
$1.00 yard

250 Dozen
Ladies' white lawn handkerchiefs good quality
$1.00 for 6

SPECIAL DRESS VALUES

75 Pairs
Ladies' long lisle Gloves
black or grey
$1.00 pair

Special Brush Lot
Consisting of
1 large scrub brush
1 small ditto
1 sink brush
$1.00 lot

200 Only
Round glass bowls
8 inch
American
$1.00 each

NO OLD STOCK

200 Tins
Winner Saddle Soap
English made
$1.00 for 6

Hardware Assortment
—
4 pint kettle
1 toaster
$1.00 lot

Wayloo Writing Pads
Good quality paper
$1.00 for 2

500 Dozen
Ladies Fancy Coloured Handkerchiefs
$1.00 for 6

750 Yards
English Mosquito Netting
72" wide
$1.00 yard

200 Dozens
Half Pint Tumblers
Belgian Crystal
$1.00 for 4

100 Pairs
Ladies White Cotton Hose
All Sizes
$1.00 pair

75 Pairs
White Gent's Cotton Socks
All Sizes
$1.00 pair

Oddments
in Linen Faced Collars
$1.00 per dozen

280 Only open end
Plain Coloured Ties
Assorted Colors
$1.00 each

700 Yards
Scotch Ginghams
Plaids, Checks and Stripes
$1.00 yard

Hardware Lot
Consisting of
Quart Measure
Egg Beater
Gravy Strainer
$1.00 The Lot

150 Dozen
"Cash" Tubular Washing Ties
Assorted Stripes
$1.00 for 3

SPECIAL
200 Dozens
"Turnit"
Face Towels
Large Size
$1.00 for 4

200 Dozen
Ladies' White Cotton Vests Trimmed-neck
$1.00 for 2

120 Large Banister Brushes
Strong fibre
Short handle
$1.00 each

Glass Finger Bowls
Moulded glass
SPECIAL
$1.00 for 3

100 Hanks
Light Sports Wool. All Colors
$1.00
¼ lb. Hank

SPECIAL GENT'S VALUES

100 Only
Frying Pans
Aluminium
British
9 inch.
$1.00 each

Special Hardware Lot
Consisting
1 Enamel Bread Tin
1 Enamel Wash Basin
$1.00 lot

100 Tubes
Sozodont Tooth Paste
Large Size
$1.00 3 tubes

ALL NEW GOODS

100 Dozen
Sponge Cloth Swabs for Kitchen Use
$1.00 doz.

200 Boxes
William's Toilet Soap
3 Tabs. in Box
Assorted Kinds
$1.00
2 Boxes

200 Only
Vacuum Flasks
Black Case
1 Pint size
$1.00 each

200 Only
Bleached Turkish Towels
Size 16" x 36"
English Make
$1.00
for Two

5,000 Dollar Values in Hardware

75 Dozens
LADIES PATENT LEATHER BELTS
$1.00 for 2

5,000 Dollar Values in Toilet Goods

1,000 Yards
"TRUSONIAN" AND PERLINE, Sky, Blue, Pink, 40 in. wide
$1.00 per yard

250 Yards
White Embroidery Flouncing
18 in. wide
$1.00 per yard

225 Dozen
Plain Coloured Cotton Half Hose All Sizes
$1.00 2 pairs

200 Glass Vases
English Made Red Green or Blue 8 in. high
$1.00 for 2

DON'T MISS THIS

959 Dozen Only
GENT'S LEATHER BELTS
American Made. All Sizes
$1.00 for 2 Boxes

Hardware Lots Consisting of
1 Large Caketin
1 Layer Caketin
1 Potato Chipper
$1.00 Lot

75 Boxes only
Wayloo Toilet Soap
12 Cakes in Box
$1.00 for 2 Boxes

150 Tins "Junots"
Face and Toilet Powder
Special. Value
$1.00 5 Tins.

50 Only
White China Jugs
3 pint size
$1.00 each

100 only.
Answer pipes, good quality
$1.00 each

THE WHOLE OF THE DOLLAR VALUES ARE DISPLAYED IN THE MAIN ENTRANCE

200 yards
Super Long Cloth
36 ins. wide
$1.00 2 yards

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH

"WAYLOO CORNER"
NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

NO CREDIT

FLOWER SHOW OPENS FRIDAY AT TOWN HALL

Final preparations are being put under way for Shanghai Horticultural Society's Spring Flower Show, which will open at the Town Hall next Friday.

The Gardening Section of the British Women's Association, the American Woman's Club and the Chinese Ladies' Society are co-operating to make the exhibition a success and it is expected that there will be a brilliant and extensive display of seasonal blossoms. It is intimated that there will be several picturesque groups of flowers and a Japanese landscape is to be arranged.

Today's Concert

Owing to the sudden illness of some of the principal wind-instrument players of the Municipal Orchestra, the symphonic concert announced for today has been cancelled and the following program will be given at the Town Hall this afternoon and will be repeated Tuesday evening at 9:15 o'clock.

1. Serenade, for String Orchestra
   Granville Bantock
   "In the Far West"
   (a) Lento—Animato—
   Cantabile Vivo
   (b) Andante con espressione
   (c) Scherze: Vivo quasi Presto
   (d) Finale: Con Bric
2. Zigeunerweisen for Violin
   P. de Sarasate
   Soloist: Mr. A. Foa
3. (a) Nocturne C Sharp minor
   (b) Etude E major
   (c) Bercouse
   (d) Scherzo No. 3 C sharp minor
   For Piano (Chopin)
   Soloist: Maestro Mario Paci
4. British Folk-Music Settings for various Chamber Music Combinations.
   Percy Grainger
   (a) Mock Morris
   (b) Irish Tune from Country Derry
   (c) Shepherd's hey

Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci

The ninth and last Chamber Music and Soloist Concert will be given on Thursday, May 25, at 9.15 p.m.—Admission $1.00.

2,000 Take Part In Negro Lynching

(Reuter's Service)

Davisboro, Georgia, May 19.—There were horrible scenes at the lynching here of a fifteen-year old negro in connection with the murder of a woman mailcarrier. A mob of 2,000 people participated in the lynching. The negro was tortured by a slow fire till he implicated another youth and then was burned at the stake. Two hundred shots were fired at his body.

The mob are searching for the other lad.

NEW BANK

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 19.—A new bank entitled "Barclay's Bank (Overseas)" with a capital of £1,350,000 has been registered to carry on the business of Cox and Company (France).

Barclay's Bank is the chief shareholder in the new concern. Other shareholders include the National Bank of South Africa, the British Bank of South Africa, the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Athens.

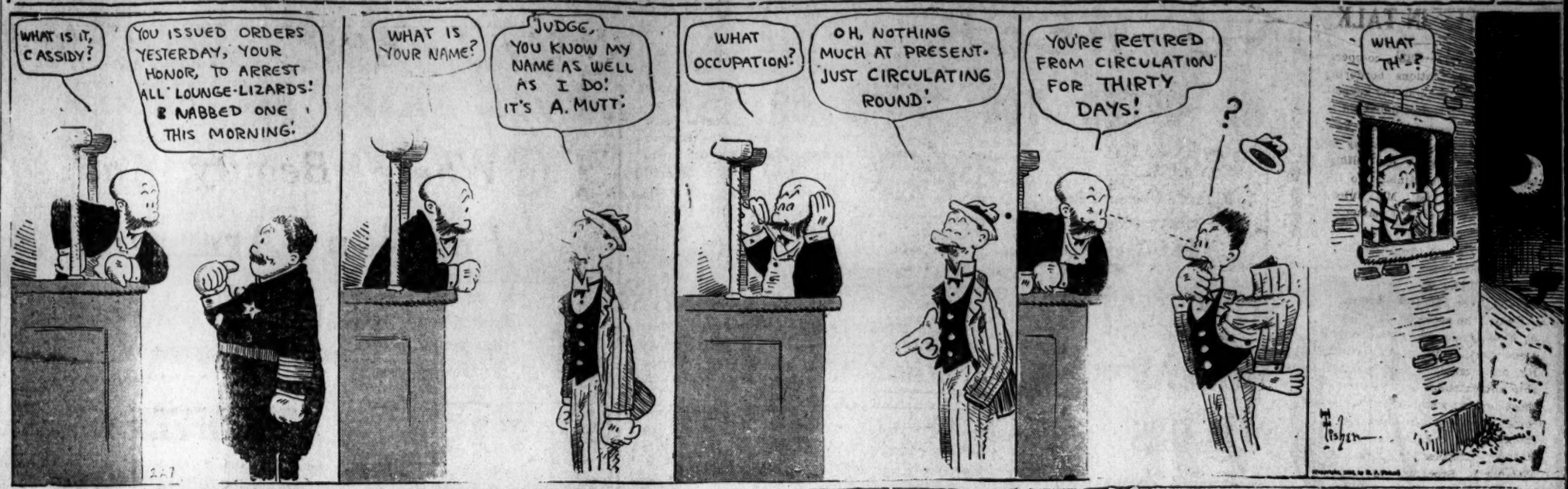
RUSS BUY AEROS

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 19.—The Temps announces that the Soviets have purchased 100 aeroplanes from Italy. Signor Asaldo, the well-known Italian airman, is reported to have been commissioned to instruct Russian pilots.

MUTT & JEFF — Judge Jeff Makes His Sentences Snappy — By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)


WHAT IS IT, CASSIDY?
YOU ISSUED ORDERS YESTERDAY, YOUR HONOR, TO ARREST ALL LOUNGE-LIZARDS! I NABBED ONE THIS MORNING.
WHAT IS YOUR NAME?
JUDGE, YOU KNOW MY NAME AS WELL AS I DO! IT'S A. MUTT!
WHAT OCCUPATION?
OH, NOTHING MUCH AT PRESENT. JUST CIRCULATING ROUND!
YOU'RE RETIRED FROM CIRCULATION FOR THIRTY DAYS!
?
WHAT TH'-?

News Brevities

Owing to her approaching departure for England Mrs. S. B. Neill has resigned as the Hon. Treasurer of the British Women's Association.

The University of California Glee Club, the tennis team, and the San Francisco Collegians baseball team are all due to arrive in Shanghai on the Golden State on June 24.

Mr. C. Biron, agent for Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, accompanied by Mrs. Biron, left on the s.s. Dongola yesterday on leave.

Tuchun Chen Kwang-yuen of Kiangsi has sent General Chang Tze-chieh as his representative to Wuchang in order to consult with Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan and ascertain from him what number of soldiers and what quantity of ammunition the Hupeh Government is prepared to send to Kiangsi to support General Chen against the Canton army, according to the Central China Post.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall the speaker will be Dr. H. B. Sharman, secretary of the Canadian Student Christian Movement. Dr. Sharman was one of the delegates to the World's Christian Federation convention recently held in Peking. All returned students are cordially invited to attend.

Inspector Crookdake, of Louza Police Station, was presented with a gold wrist watch by members of the Police Recreation Club on the eve of his departure on leave. Inspector and Mrs. Crookdake are leaving on the Empress of Asia.

The Girls' Physical Training department of the American school, under the supervision of Miss Frances Taylor, will have "Visitors Day" on Tuesday, May 23 in the Eliza Yates compound 178 North Szechuen Road. Friends of the school are cordially invited.

Mr. L. E. Nantz of the Admiral Line offices was fined $3 in the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday morning when he was charged with having passed another automobile on Nanking Road, against police regulations.

Dr. Wellington Koo will go to Nanking on next Wednesday instead of today. The Minister to the Court of St. James delayed his departure in order to comply with invitations to address the Kiangsu Educational Association and the Ningpo Association on Tuesday on the question of raising funds for the redemption of the Shantung Railway.

With regard to the change in names of the United States Shipping Board vessels visiting this port, reported in yesterday's issue, it is announced that the steamers Empire State and Golden State, operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will become the President Wilson and the President Cleveland respectively.

Lu Meng-hsiung, President of Chiaotung University (the Chinese Government Institute of Technology) has been instructed by the Ministry of Communications to submit a comprehensive program of reorganisation in order to standardise the activities of the institution.

Three coolies of a particularly active gang of highway robbers were sentenced to imprisonment in the Mixed court yesterday by Magistrate Tsang and Japanese Assessor Tanaka. The sentences imposed range from six months to one year and a half. The two specific offenses they were charged with were robbery on Fearon road on May 9, of $5 in notes, $3 Mex, $1 small money and a felt hat from Mr. C. Hayashi, a Japanese citizen, and, on the following day on Yalu road, of stealing 100 yen from Mr. S. Gato, another Japanese citizen.

H. B. Hindbinder of Dent Lane appeared before Magistrate Tsang and Japanese Assessor Tanaka in the Mixed court yesterday morning to answer a summons for non-payment of taxes, amounting to $66.30, convering a period of three years. The defendant, who has been in court on previous occasions for non-payment of school fees, told the court he was too poor to pay the taxes and requested permission to wipe out the assessment by monthly payments of $2 or $3. The case was remanded for hearing before the Russian Assessor on Friday next.

Shen Lien-fang, councillor of the Public Works Departments of Northern Shanghai, tendered his resignation yesterday.

Owing to impending alterations in their premises Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., as will be noticed from their advertisements, are holding their sale considerably earlier than usual this year. The sale begins tomorrow.

Mrs. Brandt, daughter of Mrs. V. G. Lyman, left on Thursday for Peking, where she will make a short visit.

Mr. Norman F. Allman, former American Mixed Court Assessor here and at present Consul at Chungking, leaves for the States on furlough by the Pacific Mail steamer Silver State.

"Oriental Advertising," the first publication devoted exclusively to advertising in the Far East, made its appearance yesterday, issued by the Oriental Press. The magazine will be published monthly and the initial number is very well gotten up and contains articles on advertising by Messrs. Don D. Paterson, P. L. Bickel, Paul F. Lee, H. G. Mende, N. N. Leashin, J. E. Bullard, J. L. Cowen, D. J. Lewis, John Allen Murphy and A. F. Edgell. There are also a number of tonical photographs illustrating various forms of advertising and display work in China. The publication will be edited by a staff composed of the following: Mr. Don D. Patterson, supervising editor; Mr. N. N. Leashin, managing editor; Su Von-ming, Chinese editor; I. H. Pei, Chinese secretary.

An inquest was held yesterday morning over the body of a 16 year old Chinese boy who was killed on Tongshan road Friday by a motor lorry. The boy, who was riding a bicycle, either through carelessness or inexperience, pursued a zigzag course down Tongshan road, swerving directly in front of a truck, which was driven by one Iui Ah-woo. The machine passed over the boy, killing him almost instantly.

Because of the demand for the articles on the Washington Conference written by Mr. Jabin Hsu, staff correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS, a pamphlet containing the entire series appearing in this paper during February has been published and is now on sale at the offices of THE CHINA PRESS.

The members of the Community Church will hold a supper on the evening of Monday, May 29, at the Navy Y. M. C. A., at 7 o'clock. Tickets may be purchased at the Sunday services.

Rice of the best quality dropped 20 cents per picul on the Shanghai market yesterday and is now selling at $12.00 per picul. Inferior quality is still selling at $10.20 per picul and little expectation is held that it will drop much below that price.

An agent of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has arrived in Shanghai with $300,000 for propaganda purposes, according to Sin Wan Pao. The Chinese newspaper also asserts that "a certain yamen" here has received information that General Pah has been appointed commander of all Canton troops in the Upper Yangtzse, and General Han will command the Lower Yangtzse forces.

Wu King-lien, Speaker of the Old Parliament, has arrived in Shanghai and taken up residence at 2 Yue Yang Lee, off Avenue Joffre, according to the Shanghai Journal of Commerce. Wu is in Shanghai to discuss the question of restoring the Old Parliament as suggested by General Wu Pei-fu, according to the Chinese newspaper, and will hold a conference with several other members while here.

Charged with stabbing a ricsha coolie after an argument on Yuhang Road on the night of May 16, Demetora Buenafior, a Filipino, was ordered held over for trial in the United States Court for China by United States Commissioner F. J. Schuhl yesterday. The Filipino is declared to have stabbed the coolie in the forehead and the back after an altercation arising from the payment of a fare. Detective Sergeant Conduit testified that the defendant admitted the stabbing after being arrested, asserting that he had been attacked by the coolie. Bail of $500 was allowed.

Mrs. Gordon-West's Opinion of "Kirby's Sea-Sick Cure"

Park Lane,
February 4, 1913.

Messrs. COLLINS & ROSS,
154 Bermondsey St., London.

DEAR SIRS,

Until my last voyage to New York I dreaded sea travelling. Hitherto I had been so susceptible to sea-sickness that I could not leave my bed during the whole of the voyage. Even when travellin by train I have been obliged to lie down.

Before leaving for New York, I was persuaded to take *"KIRBY'S SEA-SICK CURE"* and was surprised to find that I not only avoided sea-sickness, but was entirely free from nausea of any kind. We had very rough seas during the greater part of the voyage, but I took all my meals in the saloon, and never felt better.

I shall never travel without the cure in future. You should make the remedy widely known, for it will be a boon to thousands.

Yours gratefully,
(Signed) MARY GORDON-WEST.

Sold by all dispensaries.

Wholesale Distributing Agents for the Far East:

16 Canton Road, Shanghai
JAMES HAMILTON, LIMITED.

P527 NANKING ROAD PHONE C. 7097
PURE DRUGS PROMPT SERVICE

Babies LOVE it!

——a smoothing cooling healing powder for baby's tender skin.
——mothers endorse it because it turns water off the skin and prevents chafing.
——it does not soil the clothing.

STEARATE OF ZINC COMPOUND

THE EAGLE DRUG COMPANY, INC.

REAL MUSIC

The Music you hear on the Victrola is just as Real as though the Singers and Players were actually before you. Get a Victrola and Victor records and enjoy your favourite music at will.

A complete line of models to select from.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Exclusive Distributors

I'm telling you
They Satisfy
—and the blend can't be copied

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

504

APOLLO THEATRE

A big rush at the box office during the screening of the above comedies made us unable to accomodate many of our patrons. Here is a good chance to see this special programme of fun and joy.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF A GREAT MANY PEOPLE
On Monday & Tuesday May 22nd & 23rd We Shall Screen

HAROLD LLOYD in

"NEVER WEAKEN" 3 REEL LAUGHTER SPECIAL "THE FLIRT" "ALL ABOARD"

APOLLO THEATRE

Booking at ROBINSON'S

CO-OPERATION IS KEYNOTE STRUCK IN TIFFIN TALKS

Closer international co-operation between nations bordering the Pacific Ocean was the keynote of eloquent addresses delivered at the tiffin meeting of the Pan-Pacific Association yesterday at the Carlton. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James; Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, and Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, chairman of the Tariff Revision Commission were the speakers. The latter also presided and over 150 were present.

Before the speeches, Mr. George A. Fitch, general secretary of the association, spoke on the necessity for an increase in the membership and extended an invitation to those present who had not yet become members. On account of the delay in the arrival of the steamer Empress of Asia, Mr. Fletcher S. Brockman of the International Committee, Y.M.C.A., who was scheduled to speak, did not attend the meeting.

"To bring the Pacific into paradise, we have to pull together and pull hard," said Admiral Tsai, opening the meeting. "From the creation until now, there have been many millions of years, during which there have been many struggles among human beings. The conflict in Europe recently was certainly not a credit to hamanity. But since then the world has changed and instead of cutting each other's throats, we are trying to help each other.

"The struggle for existence as depicted by Darwin in his theory of the survival of the fittest is a cut-throat theory of animalism. If you go to a hospital, a lunatic asylum, or a home, you will find that the feeling of the parents for disabled or sick children are intensified by their sufferings. A cat would eat a sick kitten. But with human beings, things are different. Love and sympathy for fellow creatures among human beings will redeem our errors and make all lands more fitting places of abode for man.

"I believe God has given us the world. We have had many million years. He is not rushing us in our work of development. Take leisure in making this world of ours a safe abode for men. I have been asked to say something humorous, but the subject is too important and too lofty to trifle with."

After expressing his high appreciation for the cordial reception he had been given by the local organisations and excusing himself for the risk of petition and redundancy on the topic of international co-operation, Dr. Koo said in part:

"Although this is the first time I have been with your organisation the object of the Pan-Pacific Association is not unknown to me and has won my sympathy. In these modern days, the Pacific Ocean, broad as it is, vast as it is, is no longer a gulf between international understandings or a barrier to keep us apart. Ten or twelve nations skirt the ocean, which is also dotted by thousands of islands. It is inhabited by millions and hundreds of millions of industrial people and surrounded by an infinite treasury of natural resources. It is indeed an arena for immeasurable industrial and commercial development.

"Former President Theodore Roosevelt predicted that the center of world importance would be shifting to the Pacific and that a new era would dawn upon the Pacific. Recent developments have not only confirmed the views of Colonel Roosevelt but have shown the truth of the prediction with greater rapidity than we expected. And it is only natural that it should be so. The recent conference in Washington has removed all frictions between Pacific countries. At least for the next 15 years to come, mutual respect among the nations is to safeguard our interests and activities.

"But after all, what the governments can do is very little when compared with what the peoples in these regions may do to promote intimate relationship. Therefore, I consider it a singular pleasure to be with a group of men who are essentially interested in promoting close inter-relationship among the nations skirting the Pacific. Because of the multitude of peoples the market is here for countless factories; the natural resources are inexhaustable; the potential purchasing power is immeasurable.

"All that is needed is co-operation, so that the common interests of the nations may be better safeguarded. All lovers of peace must foster this spirit of 'co-operation, which is the object of this association. In conclusion, therefore, I cannot do better than to propose the toast of the Pan-Pacific Association and to ask you to join me in drinking to the prosperity, and continued growth of the Pan-Pacific Association in Shanghai."

Mr. Arnold appealed for the sympathetic support of the association for the Royal Asiatic Society, which he said had been sadly ignored, as well as for the Commercial Conference to be held under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu from October 25 to November 8.

The Pan-Pacific would do well to back the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. Arnold said, because through it people may be led to better understanding of the Pacific and its problems. Mr. Arnold was caustic in his comment upon the many foreign residents in Shanghai who could spend 30 years here without taking a trip to Peking or Hankow and then speak authoritively on matters Chinese.

The speaker further asked that the Pan-Pacific Association do its best to popularise the Commercial Conference in Honolulu so that some of the intricate commercial problems of China may receive consideration at the meeting.

New American Cardinals May Be Created

Above-Archbishop Hanna.
Below-Archbishop Hayes.

ARCHBISHOP Patrick J. Hayes, of New York, and Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, of San Francisco, who it is reported, may be elevated to the Sacred College of Cardinals by the newly-elected Pope Pius XI.

Expect Big Crowd For Scout Program Of Next Wednesday

Tickets are going fast for the Boy Scouts' "Jamboree," to be held at the camp grounds Wednesday in order to obtain funds for acquiring a more adequate camping site. The program will include various tests and drills by the members of the Baden-Powell and American troops and an interesting afternoon is assured. Scouts are selling tickets and it is to be hoped that they will secure the amount needed.

German Syndicate To Trade With Russ

(Reuter Service)

Berlin, May 20.—A big German syndicate, comprising 35 large industrial firms and representing a capital of 1,000,000,000 marks, is being founded at Breslau to trade with Russia.

Railway material, agricultural machinery, building materials and textiles will figure largely in the merchandise handled.

Wages Increased In French Mills

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 19.—It is reported from Roubaix that as a result of negotiations between the employers and workers in the cotton trade, working hours have been increased to 9 hours a day from May 15 to October 31 with an increase in pay of 20 centimes an hour.

Eggs Reach Paris In Good Condition

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 20.—Eleven thousand cases of eggs from China are selling as new laid eggs in consequence of their fitness after a journey in the refrigerator of the steamer Formose.

MEDAL AWARDED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 20.—The Geographical Society has awarded a silver medal to Miss I. G. Kemp, who has been lecturing here on her recent travels in China.

SEES FINISH OF FILM PIRATING IN THE ORIENT

The exhibition of pirated moving picture films in the Orient will be a difficult job in the future, according to Mr. George Mooser, former Shanghai man who has returned to the East as managing director in this part of the world for the United Artists Corporation.

By a judgment secured recently by Mr. Mooser in Japan, where illegally secured copies of the Griffith film "Way Down East" were being shown, the use of pirated pictures is believed to have been brought to an end. It should be mentioned in this connection that the picture "Way Down East" which is being screened here is a legitimately released copy.

The fight made by Mr. Mooser in Japan is part of a world wide movement against film piracy undertaken by the huge moving picture association of which Mr. Will Hayes is head. The association, which is tremendous in its scope, will henceforth refuse to release films, Mr. Mooser said, to exhibitors who are found to have used pirated pictures after having been warned against it.

Mr. Mooser, whose headquarters are in Tokio, is at present making a survey of the China field and renewing old acquaintanceships here. He was accompanied to Shanghai by Mr. H. E. Boyle, sales manager for the United Artists — who include Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin and D. W. Griffith—and has associated with him also in the work out here Mr. S. H. Pearson, at present in Japan.

Mr. Mooser came to Shanghai first in 1902 as manager of the sundries department for Messrs. Andrews & George. Later he became general manager for Shanghai and river ports for the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. and in this capacity formed a wide acquaintanceship throughout this part of China. He returned to the States some eleven years ago and entered the theatrical producing business. He was for five years general manager for Oliver Moroscow, produced six metropolitan plays, and became one of the pioneers in the "movie" game. During the war he was on government service in Mexico and afterward joined the Famous Players company as head of the play department. Later he took general charge of production and scenarios for the Goldwyn Picture Corporation.

Mr. Mooser expects to be in Shanghai a week or so and will return here in the Autumn, after which he will proceed to Bombay to establish offices for all India in that city.

ANAEMIA

Anaemic girls, weak children, and jaded mothers get new life and vigour by taking SCOTT'S Emulsion.

Medicine and food, it fortifies the blood, promotes appetite, and brings back the roses and the joy of health.

But be sure to get SCOTT'S—no other has the approval of the world's doctors.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

has a 48 years' record in the curing of illness and disease. Insist on SCOTT'S and start today

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JAMBOREE

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SCOUTS' CAMP GROUND

(Corner Avenue Haig and Edinburgh Road)

EVENTS:

Rally of Six Troops
Fire Lighting and Cooking
Kim's Game (Memory Test)
Morse Flag Signalling
Obstacle/Verbal Relay Race
Stave Drill
Displays

Where Beauty And Fashion Are One

THE world of fashion which beauty adorns has put the seal of approval on Walk-Over Shoes. But Walk-Overs are more than a style success. They are products of quality and distinction, the recognized leaders in footwear. Come in and see our display of summer models. They are all beauties. Shown in White Kid, Buckskin and Canvas. Reasonably priced too.

Our line of silk hosiery is complete now, with prices ranging from $3.50 upwards for Women's hose and $2 00 upwards for Men's Hose.

Walk-Over Shoe Store

24 Nanking Road

Do You Remember

In the good old days when the making of Ice Cream at home was an event that was not soon forgotten? 'Member how Mother was the boss and did the mixing—this much milk or cream, so many cups of sugar, so many teaspoonfulls of flavoring. Adding each to the whole, stirring well, then cooking slowly until a thick well-cooked wholesome custard was made.

In the meantime Little Brother located the freezer, Johnnie broke the ice. Then the great process of freezing began, a process that riveted everyone's attention. And last, but not least.—

Do you remember the friendly "Wall Walla" that ensued as to who would "lick" the dasher and the can.

It is true that

TYPHOID

existed in those days but it was never caused by eating ice cream made as Mother used to make it, Which brings us to the point we wish to emphasize.

All of our ice creams are made in the same manner as mother made. We use Libby's Evaporated Cream, Fresh Eggs, A. 1 Sugar. The mixture is thoroughly cooked—which eliminates any possibility of there being any Bacteria or germs present

NO GERMS MEANS NO TYPHOID

We can truthfully say that ours is a safe ice cream. We have a Supply of American made cake cones for kiddies and for those who have been kiddies. The price for a generous ball of Ice Cream is 10 cents.

We are prepared to furnish ice cream or ices in parcels of one quart to five gallons packed in ice. Delivered promptly.

Wo also furnish Ice Cream in bricks of 1 quart each. We own and operate a clean airy daylight factory where all the ice creams and candies that we sell are made.

For that ever satisfying soda that you used to get at the corner Drug Store on "Main Street" back home just you show up in our soda water section. Positively no disappointments.

YOURS FOR BETTER SODA

SODA WATER SECTION

THE CHOCOLATE SHOP

36 Nanking Road

Oh, by the way we forgot to tell you that we serve a Jim Dandy Tiffin every day except Sunday 11.30 to 2. Cover $1.00

Evils of Constipation.

Perhaps the most serious of the diseases caused by constipation is appendicitis. If you would avoid this dangerous disease, keep your bowels regular. For this purpose Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent, easy to take and mild and gentle in effect. Sold everywhere

Changing Modern Science Subject Of Lecture Here

"The Science of the Universe" was the subject of a lecture given by Mr. A. Horne, B. Sc., at the Theosophical Society yesterday evening. The lecturer began by saying that a great change was coming over the outlook of modern science, and that steadily science was going away from the materialistic conception of the universe, and approaching the spiritual. We are slowly leaving behind the theories of Spencer and Huxley, under whose interpretation "intellect is simply the activity of nerve cells; immortality, a delusion virtue, honor, and duty, a form of selfishness, and heroism a kind of disease; where everything is reduced to the pull of opposing atoms, and life is merely the result of chance combinations of matter."

Science is capable of giving great help to philosophy and religion, and sometimes this help is indirect and unacknowledged. There is no doubt that the study of electricity and its application to modern wants has opened the eyes of man to the existence of invisible things and has changed his relation to the spiritual world. And when he contemplates the glories of the microscopic world or the immensity of starry space, he cannot but be moved to a workshipful wonder of God and His universe. One scientist has put it that no man could study astronomy and be an atheist, and our respect for God's wisdom and power is certainly very much increased when we think of the million electrons that are flying about inside of an atom of mercury, spaced as far apart, in comparison to their size, as the planets of the solar system; or of the nebula discovered near Novo Persel some years ago, a nucleus of fire surrounded by wreaths of nebulous matter, like the wings of Saturn, and travelling at the enormous rate of two thousand miles a second; or of the wonders that are opened to our gaze by the investigations of geology or archaeology.

We are no longer satisfied with the paltry six thousand years ascribed to us by the Bible; instead, science thinks of the age of the world in terms of thousand of millions of years, as was conclusively demonstrated by a pupil of Lord Gelvin, and has found evidence in the valley of the Nile lending to the belief that humanity existed there two hundred thousand years ago. Egypt is shown to have been a highly civilised land from the very beginning of her first king Menes, which is dated at 4777 B.C., and the authentic history of Babylonia is pushed back to ten thousand years ago, when a civilisation is shown to have existed at Nippur, the ancient capital of North Babylonia, a civilisation, moveover, as comprehensive as our own, with a commercial system on modern lines, libraries and museums and magnificent palaces having a drainage system; they had machinery for making pots and platters, their scientists studied astronomy, their rich workers jewelry, and it was their belief, that even then, their civilisation was already very old.

Next we come to the new conceptions of "life" afforded us by modern investigations. Here we are leaving behind the old conception of the universe wherein a division is made between living and dead matter. Dr. Bose has found in plants a pulse-beat, which could be increased, modified, or stopped altogether by the administration of stimulants or poisons; while another scientist has found by microscopic observation that when the tissue of a plant is injured it shows very clear symptoms of fright and of pain. He has also seen male and female cells, while floating in the sap, become aware of each other, and put out feelers toward each other, while the circulation perceptibly quickens. Dr. Otto von Schroen writes of "life in stones," "vital sparks in crystals," and says very clearly that "all terrestrial crystallisation is a manifestation of life-force." Prof. Roberts-Austen says that "metals are sensitive things, and almost sentient in their organisation. They exhibit an almost life-like behavior," and prophesies that future generations will speak of the evolution of metals just as we do now of plants and animals.

All this cannot fail to bring out the truth of the doctrine of the Oneness of Life and Its varied manifestation in the material universe, and with it comes a wider appreciation of the meaning and purpose of life, the lecturer said. As in a symphony we listen with rapt attention, and marvel at the great soul of whose beauty it is a partial and imperfect manifestation, so when we study the beauties and glories of creation, we bend our knee in worship to the Creator and try to use the limited glories of Nature as some sort of a measure of the infinite grandeur and glory of God.

Crack-Proof Glass Globes For Gas

A Series of opal globes, designed for use with the incandescent gaslight, recently placed on the market in England, will survive the most severe conditions of heat without cracking says the Scientific American. Every housewife who has had trouble with the usual glass globe knows how expensive and dangerous the ordinary form is, with its short life and frequent crackings.

The new material changes all this. There is absolutely no chance of its cracking through overheating, even if a mantle breaks and the flame impinges direct on the globe or shade. For it is vitreous silica, silica fused in the intense heat of the electric arc (at a temperature of over 400 degrees F.) and allowed to cool into the many beautiful and artistic forms in which it is available.

The great characteristic of this fused silica is that its coefficient of expansion is practically nil. From this cause arises its immunity from damage by sharp changes of heat. We have seen a piece of this material dipped into water, placed wet in a Bunsen gas flame and heated to bright redness, and then suddenly thrown into cold water. No apparent change took place, and this drastic treatment may be repeated indefinitely without the "vitreosil" (as it is called) losing its beautiful glaze or its characteristic semi-transparency. This latter property, which bestows upon light transmitted through it a delightful sort effect, is due to the presence of innumerable minute air bubbles throughout the whole body of the material.

COTTON STRIKE ENDS

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 19.—The Lancashare cotton dispute has been settled.

STUDENT KILLED

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 20.—Two persons, one of whom was a student, were killed and several injured in a gas explosion at the laboratory of Harvard University.

Beauty and the beasts of lust and Indulgence. Then a difficult escape into clean living and clean loving.
See a superb drama
"THE PLAYTHING OF BROADWAY"

National Dances Feature Program Tonight To Aid Russ Relief At Olympic

Featuring typical national dances of many countries, the Russian Dancing Company will give a unique program tonight at 8 o'clock at the Olympic Theater in aid of the Russian Famine Relief Fund. Already a large number of boxes have been reserved by prominent Chinese. The entire proceeds will go to the relief fund.

The program for the evening is as follows:

English dance "Matlet"—Miss Luchedarskaya.

Caucasus National Dance Lezginka—Mr. Lantzoff.

Classical Dance—Miss Tomina.

Duet-Dance "Mazourka"—Mr. and Mrs. Domoradzsky.

Egyptian Dance—Miss Marashkova.

Acrobatic Dance—Mr. and Mrs. Lantzoff.

Dying Swan—Miss Frank.

The Japanese-Chinese Ballot.

The Dance with reeds—Miss Barashkova.

American Dance "Matlet"—Mr. Domoradzsky.

Genius of Belgium—Mrs. Domoradzskaya.

The Dance of Ukraine—Mr. and Mrs. Lantzoff.

"Aisha"—Miss Luchedarskaya.

Spanish Dance—Miss Tomina.

Fairy Dance—Miss Frank.

The Hungarian Ballot.

TIENTSIN RACE CLUB'S SECOND DAY'S RESULTS

(Special To The China Press)

Tientsin, May 18.—Following are the results of the second day's racing at the Tientsin Race Club Spring meeting:

FIRST RACE

THE LLAMA MIAO CUP. Mile and a Half

1.—Stewart's Dorgony, Vida.
2.—Burton's d'Artignan, Mackday.
Time 3.11-2

SECOND RACE

THE VISITOR'S CUP. Three quarter of a Mile.

1.—Pete's Penland Watts.
2.—Fearon's The Regent, Commons.
3.—Gilmore's Golden Eagle Morling.
Time 130-4.

THIRD RACE

THE CRITERION STAKES. One Mile.

1.—Clan's Clan MacDonald, O'Brien.
2.—Davis and Shimizu's Hokkaido Davis.
3.—Tipper and Fairchild's Sandloud, Way.
Time 1.35, 2.7-3.

FOURTH RACE

THE CHIHLI CUP. Mile and a quarter.

1.—Pembroke's Baroon Morling.
Time 2.40-2

FIFTH RACE

THE HAI-HO CUP. Seven furlongs.

1.—J. M. D's Melody, Vida.
2.—J. W. M's Keeonekh, Mackay.
3.—Fembroke's Alick Morling.
Time 1.47-2

SIXTH RACE

THE TIENTSIN DERBY. Mile and a half.

1.—Pete's Pencastle Morling.
1.—Howell's Gobi Vamp, Mackay.
2.—Katz's Rhythm Wingrove.
Time 11-1.

SEVENTH RACE

THE CLUB CUP. Mile and a quarter.

1.—Mrs. Fearon's Meteor Commons.
2.—Davis and Shimizu's Yoroshii Davis
Time 2.41-2.

EIGHTH RACE

THE TIENTSIN STAKES. Mile and three quarters.

1.—Burton's Peg a (Commons.)
2.—Pu-I. Yang Mackay.
Time 3.21.

NINTH RACE

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. One mile.

1.—Adamant's Skyscraper Commons.
2.—Howell's Gobi Star Mackay.
Time 2.43.

TENTH RACE

THE SPRING CUP. Three quarters of a mile.

1.—Kirkpatrick's Tramore Bay Kirkpatrick.
2.—Penury's Kiatere Kazoo Darey
3.—Davis and Shimizu's Maiko Davis.
Time 1.32.

ELEVENTH RACE

THE JOCKEY CUP. Mile and a quarter.

1.—Katz's Baby Rowe.
2.—Carrick's The Homer Davey.
3.—Dow Sheng's Typhoon Steward.
Time 2.45.

METRIC SYSTEM

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 19.—It is announced that the metric system is to be introduced in Poland.

SEMENOFF RELEASED

(Reuter's Service)

New York, May 20.—M. Semenoff was unrestrictedly released yesterday by an Appeal Court order.

YUEN TAH & Co.
Branch Store at
MOKANSHAN
Re-opens on
June 1st for the season
YUEN TAH & Co.
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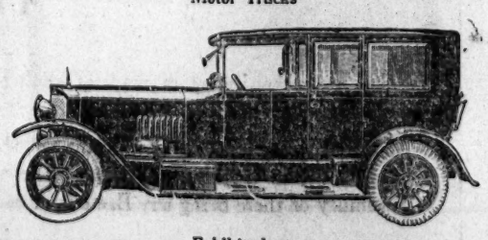
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NOTICE

We beg to announce that on or about the 1st of May our Aerated Water Factory situated on Baikal Road, will be in a position to supply all kinds of high class Aerated Waters at moderate prices.

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THREE MORE DAYS AND SALE ENDS

ESTABLISHED 1857

On Wednesday, May 24th our Great Sale of Silks comes to an end. If you have not already filled your requirements you will find some wonderful bargains on our counters.

We especially invite tourists and visitors to inspect this the Greatest Silk Store in China. There is no present so acceptable to the People at home as true China Silks.

LAOU KIU CHWANG
THE BIG SILK SHOP
IN NANKING ROAD

INSPECTION OF S.V.C. TO TAKE PLACE TOMORROW

Annual Ceremony To Be Held Late In Afternoon At Recreation Ground

The annual ceremonial inspection parade of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will take place at the Recreation Ground tomorrow afternoon at 6 o'clock unless bad weather prevents. The inspection of the various units of the volunteer Corps will be carried out by Major General Sir John Fowler, General Officer Commanding the British forces in China.

The inspection will be attended by members of the Consular Body and their families, the Municipal councillors and their families and families of officers of the corps will attend the ceremony, for which no general invitations or tickets have been issued.

SOROKU EBARA

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 20.—The death is announced of Mr. Soroku Ebara at the age of 80 years. Mr. Ebara was a well known educationist, a member of the House of Peers and founder of the Y.M.C.A. there.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on May 16, 1922.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	15-22
Mutton	,,	17-22
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-32
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	18-20
Salmon	,,	20-25
Samli	,,	60-70
Soles	,,	15-20
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	25-30
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	18-20
Teal	,,	20-24
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	none
Duck	,,	80-1.00
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	30-35
Bananas	,,	8-9
Chestnuts	,,	12-14
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	per lb.	16-20
Pears	,,	10-12
Pears	,,	10-14
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	30-35
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	30-40
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	,,	2-3
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	per bunch	5-6
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	,,	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	3-5
Mushrooms	per lb.	$1.00-$1.20
Onions	,,	10-12
Parsnips	per bunch	8-10
Peas	per lb.	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$4.00$4.50
Radishes	,,	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	20-25
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.75
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$2.75
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.60
Barley	,,	$4.65
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.40
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.18
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.23
Fuel		
Firewood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 17.50

D. P. W. Jones,
Acting Chief Inspector

Dr. Frederick Reiss, M.D.

Specialist in Skin & Venereal diseases

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4 EZRA BUILDINGS

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Office Hours: 12-1 and 4-6.

Telephone: C. 6735.

46647

Notice of Removal

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Limited.

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Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

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Diagnostic cabinet for Urinary diseases.

Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal, kidney and bladder diseases venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment. Ultra—violet rays and electrical treatments. Analysis of blood and urine.

Consulting hours (daily, except Sunday): From 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (or by special appointment). Telephone C. 434 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building, 3rd Floor (opposite Hotel Kalee).

44651

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1922

SEASON

The Hotel-Pension-Seaside has been enlarged and improved and is now a nice little hotel with 20 rooms, a large dining room with varandah attached, a nice garden, tennis ground, auto-garage, etc.

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Skin, venereal and internal diseases, the treatment of X-Ray and Diathermy.

Bacteriological and Serumtherapy Laboratory now opened.

Blood tests by the genuine Wassermann's reaction.

Home consultations will be attended to in the evening.

Office hours: 8-12 a.m. and 2-4 p.m.

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Minimum Charge
60 Cents

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WANTED: From the 1st of June, 1922, large well-furnished and bright room, in English or American family in the vicinity of Palace Hotel or Astor House, or as near as possible, for quiet married couple. No children. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS. 48784

WANTED by two American business women, first-class room and board in private family. Modern sanitation required. Preferably within ricksha distance from town. Immediate occupancy. Reply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS. 48799 M 24

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LOST—Dark Brown chow dog with white plume tail, license No. 4322, $10 reward. Telephone West 622, 109 Rue Massenet.

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VIOLINS STRINGED. Instruments repaired. First class work guaranteed. Also genuine Nicolas Amati violin for sale. Apply 4 Scott Road. 48595 J 1

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LATIN, German, middle and high mathematic lessons given by student with half degree of a Swiss University. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS. 48724 M 24

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FOR SALE: A new house, ready for occupancy, consisting of three larg bedrooms, two flush toilets and baths, dining room, parlor, ample servants' quarters and kitchen on about two mows of land Excellent location on south side of Yu Yuen Road about ten minutes walk west of Bubbling Well Road tram terminal. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 229, THE CHINA PRESS. 48645 M 28

A well furnished nine roomed house, six separate bathrooms, geyser, telephone, in the heart of the city, good position is to be sold. To be seen from 2 to 6 p.m. Apply to 59E, Range Road. 48639 M 21

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We are holders of large stocks of sound companies whose shares will yield

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DOUGLAS FLEMING

Manager

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE—American, 29, unmarried, ex-army officer, excellent academic and commercial education, seeks responsible position; experience includes banking, selling, organization and management; can furnish bond; knowledge French, German, Spanish; no objection to outports. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS. 48785 M 24

A graduated Russian mining engineer, employed nearly four years in a local firm desires a change. Has had 8 years' experience in mining, metallurgy, surveying and construction works. No objection to outport. Address Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS. 48339

LAW firm interpreter seeks employment as translator, clerk, secretary or teacher. Outport accepted. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS. 48672

LET the Y. M. C. A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200. 48303

YOUNG lady, American, leaving for United States around June 1st, will take care of child in exchange for passage. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS. 48776 M 21

Can recommend a reliable person willing to sew, wash and keep the house in order. Information given by Mrs. Holland, 62, Range Road. Telephone North 149. 48756 M 21

MIDDLE aged Russian lady desires position as house-keeper or child's nurse. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS. 48763 M 21

YOUNG Chinese, aged 27, at present employed, with over 9 years' experience in a piece-goods and sundries import firm, seeks better position as an assistant. Can furnish best references. Address to Box No. 269, THE CHINA PRESS. 48737 M 25

YOUNG, intelligent man, knows bookkeeping, typing, correspondence, and general office work, speaks English, German and Russian wants change position. Good references. Letters Bau Tschang, Tsingtau, P.O.B. 146. China. 48703 J. 3.

POSITION wanted. Chinese, Technical College graduate, having full knowledge of reinforced concrete and steel works, with several years' local experience in designing any kind of buildings, including calculation and decoration. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS. 48629 M 21

OPEN for engagement "Construction Superintendent," well experienced in reinforced concrete work etc. First class references. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS. 48625 M 21

HOUSES WANTED

TWO gentlemen wanted to share house. Apply by letter to T. E. Hammond, Hongkong Bank. 48796 M 21

WANTED, small house or flat, or rooms with use of kitchen in Yangtzepoo or East Wayside districts. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS. 48778 M 21

WANTED a house of four or five rooms in Western district or French Concession. Modern improvements and tennis court. Give details to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS. 48751 M 21

GODOWNS, TO LET

GODOWN (first floor) to let from 1st July in Minghong Road, 3800 square feet. Telephone Central 5021 or address Box No. 10, THE CHINA PRESS. 48143

SUMMER RESORTS

KULING. Advertiser is willing to transfer a lease for a house of 5 rooms and servants quarters on coming season. Price $330. For particulars, please apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS. 48772 M 21

PEITAIHO, First class board and lodging reasonable terms. For further particulars apply Lan Shih Shan Summer Resort Peitaiho. Now open. 48377 J 6

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET. Furnished flat of three rooms with glazed verandah, bath, servants' room and gas cooking stove. 7, Wayside Road. 48767

IN a cool homelike villa, vacant 1st June, small comfortable flat for two. Food special care. Moderate terms. Fine tennis court, garage, near Race Course. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS. 48798 M 21

TO LET flat of two nicely furnished rooms, bed, sitting room with verandah. bathroom, telephone and kitchen. 65, Bubbling Well Road. 48307 M 24

TO LET, 2 furnished or unfurnished flats with bathroom, kitchen. Geyser, telephone. 10 Scott Road. Can be seen from 9 to 6 p.m. 48662

A splendid clean cool suite of two rooms with excellent adjoining private bath, hall, verandah, full board, walking distance, Western district. Available immediately. Will also cater to transient, telephone West 2243. 48752 M 23

FOR RENT for 4 months, 3 roomed furnished flat, screened, bath, kitchen, modern plumbing, 2 verandahs cool, phone. Western district. Suitable for married couple or bachelors of quiet habits. Address Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS. 48766 M 21

A flat of three or four rooms and one room with full comfort. Excellent food, verandah and garden. 192A, Bubbling Well Road, near tram. 48627 M 21

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 4-roomed house partly furnished. Furniture and fixtures must be taken over at cheap price. No key money. Apply any time, 63 Bubbling Well Road. 48781 M 24

TO LET, three roomed house, bath, gas-kitchen and small garden. 461, Rue Auguste Boppe. (Behind French School). 48743 M 21

TO LET. Six room screened and furnished house near Hongkew Park. June through August. Attractive price if taken at once. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS. 48804 M 21

HOUSE TO LET from middle June, French Concession 4 rooms, garage, attic, 2 verandahs, Rent Tls. 95 per month. Furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS. 48005 M 26

TO LET—From June to September, well furnished house of four living rooms, kitchen and bath,—all modern sanitation. Garage, large garden, located Yu Yuen Road. Rent, Tls. 185 per month. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS. 48754 M 24

TO LET well furnished attic of 3 rooms, bathroom, geyser, kitchen and servants' quarters—near Avenue Road. Apply Phone West 2075. 48729 M 21

TO LET. Six roomed furnished house in French Concession from end June to middle September. Mosquito screens. Tennis. Garage. Beautifully cool. Suit two bachelors or married couple. Would consider sharing as family is leaving for summer. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS. 48716 M. 21.

HOUSE to let. Markham Park, Western district, 4 rooms. Rent Tls. 45.00 per month. Furniture to be taken over at moderate figure. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS. 48710 M. 21.

FURNISHED house to let for July, August and September. Detached, with lawn, garage, garden, modern sanitation. Apply G. M. Billings, 460 Avenue Haig. Tel. W. 2225. 48649 M 21

TO LET new residences in Western district with tennis court or garden, garage and all modern conveniences. Occupation July. Terms moderate. For further particulars, please apply to the Shanghai Trust Company, No. 9 Ningpo Road. 48549 J 11

TO LET from first July the premises now occupied by the Powhattan Club at 9A Hankow Road. Apply to Hon. Secretary at the Club. 48291

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LET, for the tennis season, double grass courts situated on Route Ferguson. Apply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS. 48682 M 23

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED immediately first class Chinese architectural draftsman. Only experienced and really good man wanted. Apply to C. H. Gonda, Architect, 4 Ezra Road. 48735 M 21

WANTED, European or American salesman, woman and gentleman. Apply personally to Henry the Tailor, 7-8 Seward Road. 48731 M 2.

WANTED: By large Import and Export concern, No. 1 Sundries Sales Shroff with first class connections. Only experienced and efficient all round man considered. Good Salary to the right man Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS. 48683 M 23

USED CARS

FOR SALE: One BUICK 4-cylinder touring car, used only one month, as good as new, furnished with spare tyre and bumper, owner purchasing a Studebaker car. For particulars apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd. Telephones: West 1641, 1642 & 1643. 48797 M 24

FOR SALE Milburn Electric Brougham latest model, owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS. 48488 M. 24

FOR SALE. "Scripp Booth" four cylinders. two seaters in good condition. Best offer accepted. Can be seen by arrangement. J. H. De Souza, Phone C. 2980. 48686 M 2?

FOR SALE, Chevrolet, excellent running order. Tls. 800. Address to 10, Markham Park. 48616 M 28

ROOMS TO LET

TO LET in American home nicely furnished rooms, private bathrooms. Breakfast optional. Telephone West 2855. 312, Avenue Joffre. 48532

TO LET, large room, bathroom attached and verandah, with full board. Suitable for two friends or married couple. Please apply 28 Carter Road. Telephone W. 1912. 48674 M. 21

TO LET three well furnished rooms, bathrooms with geysers, comfortable home, reasonable charges, inspection invited. 87 Broadway. 'Phone N. 2694. 38705.

TO LET, at 103 Bubbling Well Road, with board, large well-furnished room with private bath room attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please call at above address or 'Phone West 805. 48732 M 21

GOOD opportunity for bachelors or married couple large room, closed verandah, bathroom, geyser, also small room. French family. Board optional. Mme. Manikus, 22A, North Szechuen Road. 48740 M 21

TO LET large sunny room with verandah and modern bathroom attached. Western district. 2 minutes from tram. Ideal for couple or two girl friends, with full board. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS. 48734 M 21

TO LET. Hart Road. In private family big furnished room with bathroom attached. With or without board. Every modern convenience. Please apply to Box No. 266, c-o THE CHINA PRESS. 48727 M 21

LARGE well-furnished room, bathroom attached. Board optional. Central district. Telephone Central 7173. 48730 M 21

ORIENTAL HOUSE. 31 Boone Road. One large room, one large attic facing garden, also small room. Hot, cold water, bath attached. American proprietor. Tel. North 1102. 48719 M. 24.

PENSION de Famille Francaise. 375, Avenue Joffre. Phone W. 404. Small and large room, verandah, bathroom, with full board. 48675 J 2

TO LET, Western district, one large well furnished bed-sitting room with private bathroom. Tennis, garage, near trams. Vacant from 26th May, suitable for a married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS. 48671 M 23

TO LET from the 1st June, double and single rooms, with private bathrooms, near Carter Road. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS. 48671 M 23

TO LET, near Race Course, comfortably furnished rooms with private bathrooms attached, full board and all modern conveniences. Apply to 16, Weihaiwei Road. 48597 M 21

ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens.

Vacant one large and one small room with board. Apply to Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET

WITH board, one front room with verandah, facing the Park, and also one small attic room. Please apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15, Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET with board in Western district, large well furnished room with private bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern conveniences, garage, stabling and tennis court. Apply Tel. W. 1548.

BOSTONIA

61 Carter Road

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Phone West 883

45358

PRIVATE English family having nice house with tennis lawn on Range Road wish to let pretty airy room with verandah and well fitted up large bathroom, modern bath, geyser, rent including light. Unfurnished taels 35, furnished as bedroom or bed sitting room taels 40 per month. No board, breakfast or kitchen can be arranged. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS. 48800 M 21

TO LET. Double room facing garden, bathroom attached with geyser, nicely furnished, use of telephone, reasonable terms. 50 Range Road. 48802 M 21

EXCELLENT opportunity, for married couple or 2 bachelors to share an attractive American home for the summer months. Address Box No. 293, THE CHINA PRESS. 48803 M 23

COMFORTABLE home for married people, in the heart of the city, good table, quiet neighbourhood, moderate charge. Also single room. Near tram. Telephone. Apply 59E, Range Road. 48801 M 25

TO LET, with board, near trams. Western district, large furnished room, private modern bath attached, in private American family, use of drawing room, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS. 48783 M 21

SUITABLE for two, nicely furnished large rooms with board in good home with all modern conveniences (geyser, use of telephone, spacious garden and tennis grounds), home comforts, quiet neighbourhood. Wayside district. Phone East 460. 48786 M 24

TO LET with board, large room bath with shower attached. Now vacant. Also large attic room from June 1st. Excellent food, good attendance. Phone North 208 or apply 42, Boone Road. 48790 M 23

TO LET, nice large and small furnished rooms with board and bathrooms. Apply 2a Range Road. Telephone 1966. Terms moderate. 48787 M 27

TO LET luxuriously furnished room (facing South) with private bath and use of sitting room. Excellent cuisine and service. Refined home comfort at reasonable cost. Apply Bellevue House, 34 Haskell Road, off Range Road. Phone N. 255. 48789 M 24

WELL furnished room (facing South) with bath and kitchen at 14 Museum Road, suitable for single or married couple. Apply to International Collection Agency, 13 Museum Road. 48789 M 26

TO LET near Race Course, comfortably furnished rooms with modern bathrooms attached. Full board and all conveniences. Apply to 16, Weihaiwei Road. 48791

TO LET furnished rooms, without board bachelors. 115 Ave. Edward VII. stairway next door.

TO LET, two connection or one separate furnished room, bath, dush toilet, electric light with board, or without. Two minutes walk from French Park. 610 Rue de l'Observatoire. 48761

ROOM and board for four or five single men for about four months beginning June 1, in a comfortable house with all modern conveniences. Address Box No. 276, THE CHINA PRESS. 48762 M 23

HOLLYWOOD. 301, Avenue Joffre. Large, airy room, bath attached, garden, tennis. Now vacant. Very desirable. Tel. W. 2437. 48764

LARGE well furnished room with bath and verandah attached. Excellent board. Apply Mrs. M. Kelley, No. 22D, Range Road. 48769

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats, Woosung and 8 North Honan Road. Telephone N. 295. 48305

"UTOPIA" KNITTING WOOL. Featherweight and Heavyweight. The most exquisite shades in the knitting line displayed by Oriental Sales Co., 79 Range Road. 48723 C

WANTED postcard size camera, State make, particulars of lens, etc. to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS. 48782 M 21

FURNITURE for sale. Lady leaving Shanghai end of May, offers furnishings for living room, dining room, bath and kitchen at a sacrifice. Lot for Tls. 100. Enquire to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS. 48779 M 23

FOR SALE, No. 5 Standard Underwood Typewriter with leather case. Apply room 94, Astor House. 48795 M 24

FOR SALE: International Savings Society Bond, paid 17 months, what offer? address Box No. 230, THE CHINA PRESS. 48652

FOR SALE: Columbia "Grafonola" cost $160.00, good as new, also few records. Will sell at reasonable sacrifice. Address Box No. 231, THE CHINA PRESS. 48653

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. 48202

MAH-JONGG RULES: Original, Copyrighted Rules in English. "Mah-Jongg" as popularly adopted and played by foreigners in China and foreign countries. Simplified score-card (easily memorized) included. Price $.50 per copy. TECHNICAL SUPPLY COMPANY, 43 Szechuen Road. 48204

FOR SALE. One four seated English carriage and one English iron safe, double door. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS. 48531

FOR SALE. Indian motor-cycle medium size, 3 horse power, good running order guaranteed. Tls. 120. Good opportunity. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS. 48760 M 21

FOR SALE. Indian motor-cycle with side car, 7½ H. P. in good running order. Apply 127, Route Vallon. 48759 M 23

MOTOR-CYCLE. Harley Davidson with side-car for sale. Good running order, disk wheels, good tires and at very low price. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS. 48770 M 23

FOR SALE, Horse, Victoria and Brougham with all accessories in excellent condition. Price Mex. $500. Apply L. W. Chen, c-o The Koster Company. 48771 M 23

FOR SALE. Two 3-gallon ice cream freezers, electric drive, with motor complete. Suitable local current. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS. 48711 M. 24.

HARLEY Davidson motor cycle, in best condition, engine perfect, just overhauled and new battery Tls. 295 only. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS. 48632 M 21

HOUSE BOATS FOR HIRE

HOUSEBOATS "Louisville," "Maggie," "Nino," "Oasis" and MOTOR-BOAT "Patria". For particulars please apply by letter to Advertiser, Royal Hotel, Range Road. 48539

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE TO LET. Central location on Peking Road, modern building, steam-heating and all accommodations, furnished if desired. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS. 48726

TO LET offices with attached godown in Central district. Rental Tls. 130.00 per month, including lights and taxes. From 1st June, 1922. Address to Box No. 252, THE CHINA PRESS. 48698 M. 21.

TO LET 1st of June, A.1. office rooms, very bright and cool, best location. Rent very reasonable. Address Box No. 171, THE CHINA PRESS. 48520 M. 21

TO LET bright spacious office rooms on 2nd floor, rent is reasonable. Apply Tsan Hain & Co., 5 Sikling Road. 48485 M 24

"Let's Discover England!"

Stephen Leacock, Noted Humorist Takes Slap At British Authors Who "See America First" And Get Rich By So Doing

Is there an organised trade in American "impressions" carried on by British lecturers and literary men at our expense? Stephen Leacock, the humorist, says there is, and in the April Harper's Magazine declares that the exporting of impressions has now been going on so long that the balance of trade has been seriously disturbed.

Leacock advocates reprisals, and in order that the Englishmen shall not have it all their own way he has come out with an article entitled. "My Discovery of England," written in the best manner of the Britisher discovering America.

"For some years past," he says, "a rising tide of lecturers and literary men from England has washed up on the shores of this continent. They come over to us traveling in great simplicity, and they return in the ducal suite of the 'Aquitania.' They carry away with them their impressions of America, and when they reach England they sell them.

"This irregular and one-sided traffic has now assumed such great proportions that we are compelled to ask whether it is right to allow these people to carry away from us impressions of the very highest commercial value without giving us any pecuniary compensation whatever. English lecturers have been known to land in New York, pass the customs, drive uptown in a closed taxi, and then forward to England from the closed taxi 'itself ten dollars' worth of impressions of American national character. I have myself seen an English literary man—the biggest, I believe; he had at least the appearance of it—sitting in the corridor of a fashionable New York hotel and looking gloomily into his hat, and then from his very hat produce an estimate of the genius of America at twenty cents a word. The nice question as to whose twenty cents that was never seems to have occurred to him."

HE'S NOT JEALOUS

After assuring us that he is not animated in the faintest degree by jealousy, and that he is prepared to admit the extraordinary ability of our visitors to absorb impressions, the writer submits that these impressions are inadequate and fail to depict us as we really are. By way of illustration he cites some impressions gathered from various visitors' discoveries of America and reproduced, he says, not, perhaps, word for word, but as closely as he can remember them.

"New York," writes one, "nestling at the foot of the Hudson, gave me an impression of coziness, of tiny graciousness; in short, of weeness." But compare this: "New York," according to another discoverer of America, "gave me an impression of size, of vastness; there seemed to me a bigness about it not found in smaller places." A third visitor writes, "New York strikes me as hard, cruel, almost inhuman." This, I think, was because his taxi driver had charged him $3.

* * *

"I took from Pittsburg," says an English visitor, "an impression of something that I could hardly define—an atmosphere rather than an idea."

All very well. But, after all, had he the right to take it? Granted that Pittsburg has an atmosphere rather than an idea, the attempt to carry away this atmosphere surely borders on rapacity.

"New Orleans," writes another visitor, "opened her arms to me and bestowed upon me the soft and languorous kiss of the Caribbean." This statement may or may not be true; but in any case it hardly seems the fair thing to mention it.

"Chicago," according to another book of discovery, "struck me as a large city. Situated as it is and where it is, it seems destined to be a place of gerat importance."

Or here again is a form of "impression" that recurs again and again. "At Cleveland I felt a distinct note of optimism in the air."

"This same note of optimism is found also at Toledo, at Toronto—in short I believe it indicates nothing more than somebody gave the visitor a cigar.

FEELING AROUSED

"In the course of time," continues Leacock, "a considerable public feeling was aroused in the United States and Canada over this state of affairs. The lack of reciprocity in it seemed unfair. It was felt (or at least I felt) that the time had come when some one ought to go over and take some impressions off England. The choice of such a person (my choice) fell upon myself. By an arrangement with the Geographical Society of America, acting in conjunction with the Royal Geographic Society of England (to both of which I communicated my project). I went at my own expense.

"It is scarcely feasible to give here full details in regard to my outfit and equipment, though I hope to do so in a later and more extended account of my expedition. Suffice it to say that my outfit, which was modeled on the equipment of English lecturers in America, included a complete suit of clothes, a dress shirt for lecturing in, a fountain pen and a silk hat. The dress shirt, I may say for the benefit of other travelers, proved invaluable. The silk hat, however, is no longer used in England, except perhaps for scrambling eggs in."

The writer passes over the voyage from New York to Liverpool, declaring that in the last fifty years so many travelers have made the voyage across the Atlantic that it is now impossible to obtain from the ocean any impressions of the slightest commercial value.

Arriving at Liverpool he reports that he could not help being struck by the dreadful carelessness with which people are admitted into England by the immigration officials.

"'Do you want to know,' I asked of one of them, 'whether I am a polygamist?"

"'No, sir,' he said, very quietly.

HERE'S MYSTERY

"'Would you like me to tell you whether I am fundamentally opposed to any and every system of government?'

"The man seemed mystified. 'No, sir,' he said, 'I don't know that I would.'

"'Don't you care?" I asked.

"'Well, not particularly, sir,' he answered.

"I was determined to arouse him from his lethargy.

"'Let me tell you, then,' I said, 'that I am an anarchistic polygamist, that I am opposed to all forms of government, that I object to any kind of revealed religion, that I regard the state and property and marriage as the mere tyranny of the bougeoisie, and that I want to see class hatred carried to the point where it forces everyone into brotherly love. Now do I get in?'

"'The official looked puzzled for a minute.' 'You are not Irish, are you, sir?" he said.

"'No.'

"'Then I think you can come in all right,' he answered."

In his description of London Mr. Leacock has given what is probably the first satisfactory "impression" of the British metropolis done in the manner of an English visitor describing an American city.

"London," he writes, "the name of which is already known to millions of American readers, is beautifully situated on the River Thames, which here sweeps in a wide curve and has much the same breadth and majesty as the St. Jo river at South Bend, Ind. London, like South Bend itself, is a city of clean streets and admirable sidewalks, and has an excellent water supply. One is at once struck by the number of well-appointed motor cars that one sees on every hand, the neatness of the shops, and the cleanliness and cheerfulness of the faces of the people. In short, as an English visitor said of Peterborough, Ont., there is a distinct note of optimism in the air. I forget who it was who said this, but at any rate I have been in Peterborough myself and I have seen it."

GETS NO RECEPTION

After commenting on the fact that he was not met at the depot by any leading citizens or member of the Municipal Council, and that he was not presented with a cigar or driven to view the principal points of interest, the writer gives the impressions he was able to form by himself.

"The city," he says, "is able to boast of many handsome public buildings and offices, which compare favorably with anything on the other side of the Atlantic. On the bank of the Thames itself rises the power house of the Westminster Electric Supply corporation, a handsome modern edifice, in the later Japanese style. Close by are the commodious premises of the Imperial Tobacco company, while at no great distance the Chelsea gas works add a striking feature of rotundity. Passing northward, one observes Westminster bridge notable as a principle station of the underground railway. This station and the one next above it, the Charing Cross one, are connected by a wide thoroughfare called Whitehall. One of the best American drug stores is here situated. The upper end of Whitehall opens into the majestic and spacious Trafalgar square. Here are grouped in imposing proximity the offices of the Canadian Pacific and other railways, the International Sleeping Car company, the Montreal Star, and the Anglo-Dutch bank. Two of the best American barber shops are conveniently grouped near the square, while the existance of tall stone monument in the middle of the square itself enables the American visitor to find them without difficulty. Passing eastward toward the heart of the city, one notes on the left hand the imposing pile of St. Paul's an enormous church with a round dome on the top, suggesting strongly the First Church of Christ (Scientist) on Euclid avenue, Cleveland. But the English churches not being labeled, the visitor is often at a loss to distinguish them.

"A little farther on one finds one's self in the heart of financial London. Here are the great financial institutions of America—the First National bank of Milwaukee, the Planters National bank of St. Louis the Montana Farmers' Trust company and many others have either offices or their agents. The Bank of England—which acts as the London agent of the Montana Farmers' Trust company, and the London County bank, which represents the People's Deposit company of Yonkers, N. Y., are said to be in the neighborhood.

A GLOOMY TOWER

"Beyond the city and farther down the river the visitor finds this district of London terminating in the gloomy and forbidding tower, the principal penitentiary of the metropolis. Here Queen Victoria was imprisoned for many years.

"Excellent gasoline can be had at the American garage immediately north of the tower, where motor repairs of all kinds are also carried on.

"These, however, are but superficial pictures of London, gathered by the eye of the tourist. A far deeper meaning is found in the examination of the great historic monuments of the city. The principal ones of these are the Tower of London (just mentioned), the British museum and Westminster abbey. No visitor to London should fail to see these. Indeed, he ought to feel that his visit to England is wasted unless he has seen them. I speak strongly on the point because I feel strongly on it. To my mind there is something about the grim fascination of the historic tower, the cloistered quiet of the museum and the majesty of the ancient abbey, which will make it the regret of my life that I didn't see one of the three. I fully meant to, but I failed; nad I can only hope that the circumstances of my failure may be helpful to other visitors.

"The Tower of London I most certainly intended to inspect. Each day, after the fashion of every tourist, I wrote for myself a little list of things to do, and I always put the Tower of London on it. No doubt the reader knows the kind of little list that I mean. It runs:

"1—Go to bank.
"2—Buy a shirt.
"3—National picture gallery.
"4—Razor blades.
"5—Tower of London.
"6—Soap.

ITINERARY HALTED

"The itinerary, I regret to say, was never carried out in full. I was able at times both to go to the bank and to buy a shirt in a single morning; at other times I was able to buy razor blades and almost to find the National Picture Gallery."

In his description of the famous Parliament buildings, Mr. Leacock says:

"The principal features of the house are the large lunchroom on the western side and the tea room on the terrace on the eastern. A series of smaller luncheon rooms extends (apparently) all around the premises, while a commodious bar offers a ready access to the members at all hours of the day. While any members are in the bar a light is kept burning in the tall Clock tower at one corner of the building, but when the bar is closed the light is turned of by whichever of the Scotch members leaves last. There is a handsome legislative chamber attached to the premises from which—so the antiquarians tell us—the House of Commons took its name."

Mr. Leacock concludes with the following note on the climate:

"No description of London is complete without a reference, however brief, to the singular ealubrity and charm of the London climate. This is seen at its best during the autumn and winter months. The climate of London, and indeed, of England generally, is due to the influence of the Gulf stream. The Gulf stream, as it nears the shores of the British Isles and feels the propinquity of Ireland, rises into the air, turns into soup, and comes down on London. At times this soup is thin and is in fact little more than a mist; at other times it has the consistency of a thick potage St. Germain. London people flatter their atmosphere by calling it a fog; but it is not; it is soup."

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F. 24

JUST A MOMENT, PLEASE

That you may know ju what the word "Bakerite" stands for.

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2nd—The Bakerite people grant the buyers of the Bakerite System of baking bread the privilege of using the Bakerite receipt for the making of bread and other products but it is understood that the rules in the receipt must be adhered to in every respect.

3rd—Any deviation from these rules cancels the right to the use of the receipt.

4th—The Bakerite Electric System and the Bakerite rules of manufacturing are the best to be had anywhere at any price.

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The CHOCOLATE SHOP
36 Nanking Road

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Tchitcherin, Foremost Character At Genoa

Brilliant Statesmanship Overshadows All Else At European Conference

BY JOSEPH SHAPLEN

Genoa, April 22.—When George Tchitcherin came to the Genoa conference as chief of the Russian Bolshevik delegation, he was comparatively unknown except among his friends. His silent, studious ways had brought him no fame. His unprepossessing figure, his theologic appearance, his low, soft voice, his plain face flanged with a thin red beard, had attracted no wide attention. He was here on probation, leader of a band of suspected men.

David Lloyd George was to be the outstanding figure of the Genoa economic discussions. His long service, the fact that he was one of the statesmen who drew the Versailles Treaty is still a political somebody in his own country, tended to give him undisputed leadership.

Yet in two weeks Tchitchern has changed all this. By a series of diplomatic coups d'etat he has hoisted himself into fame, he has made every one forget to regret that Nicolai Lenine didn't get to Genoa, and he has frankly challenged the dominance of the little Welshman of the north.

FIGURES IN SHARP CONTRAST

There is nothing in Tchitcherin's personal appearance to betray his quality of leadership. His thin, bent figure and his retiring manners would seem no match for the blustery, energetic, alert tactics of the British Premier. He has nothing about him of the intense nervousness of Louis Barthou, chief of the French delegation. Yet almost overnight he has taken a place in international diplomacy beside these men and made them fight for their laurels.

The strokes that brought Tchitcherin to sudden fame are current history. He wrote the treaty with Germany that threatened to wreck the conference. In a joust with Barthou at the opening plenary session, he defeated the Frenchman at repartee. He faced all the Allied leaders at once on their European reconstruction program and forced one concession after another. He framed Russia's bargaining policy by bold, strategic maneuvering. He has forced himself little by little into a commanding position at the conference. It is no longer a question only of what Lloyd George will do with his leadership. The chief interest now lies in what Tchitcherin will do next.

Tchitcherin may seem unskilled in the correct ways of Western diplomacy, as some have thought, but he is no novice at the game. He has had adequate training under the very eyes of the Allied powers, but no one ever paid much attention to him before. He comes from an old Russian family of aristocrats, and for years he was in the diplomatic service of the Czar. He served as secretary in the Russian embassies at London, Rome, Paris and Berlin. But about fifteen years ago he fell in with a group of revolutionaries who persuaded him to give up his connection with the Czar and his reactionary followers. Tchitcherin settled down in Switzerland where, while not taking any particularly active part in the affairs of the Russian revolutionaries, he continued to study their movement. Little by little he came under its influence. In ten years he had joined the groups that were fighting the Czar's dominance.

BRITAIN DEPORTED HIM

The outbreak of the war found Tchitcherin in England. He made himself so obnoxious to the London government by his anti-war and pacifist propaganda that he was arrested, thrown into jail and finally deported to his homeland of Russia, then one of the Allied countries. Years passed, and today finds Tchitcherin at Genoa on practically an equal footing with the leaders of the government that jailed him—but Tchitcherin is too suave a gentleman to pretend for a minute that he is conscious of this fact. So far as his manners here are concerned, the chief of the Bolshevik delegates has borne himself as correctly as any of the diplomats of the West. He has remained true to his aristocratic breeding. When, at a meeting of the Allied statesmen the other day with the Russians, Barthou had occasion to interrupt Tchitcherin for a moment after begging his pardon, Tchitcherin stepped aside gracefully and with the politeness that befitted the spirit of the old Franco-Russian entente.

"It is always a pleasure to hear M. Barthou," he said quietly and cordially.

Thus has the Bolshevik leader met his contemporaries.

Among the Russians Tchitcherin is known as "the Hermit of the Kremlin"—a name drawn from the secluded life he lives at home. But here at Genoa his life has been anything but secluded. He works tirelessly, far into the night, receiving visitors, talking by telephone and radio with his chief at Moscow, and planning the conference campaign.

RESERVES MONKLIKE QUIET

If suavity counts for much in diplomacy, Tchitcherin has a marked advantage over his rivals here. In place of the fierce energy of Lloyd George and the excitableness of Barthou, Tchitcherin maintains an almost monklike quiet about his person, even at the most tense moments. He never flares up or swings his arms. His tall, gaunt figure sets off well the refined, drawing room tenor of his voice. His occasional, hardly perceptible, smile and the uneasy look in his eyes almost betray his apparent wish that he could give up all the strenuous life and go back to the retired place in the Petrograd Foreign Office that he occupied when I first met him. He seems curiously out of place in the formal vestments of a professional diplomat. In fact, when he arrived at Premier Facta's villa the other night for an official dinner he was carrying his dress silk hat in his hand. It seemed out of place on his head and he had no hesitation in going bareheaded. When he left he had no hat at all, though I am unable to say whether he left it at the Italian Premier's villa.

Tchitcherin is something of a linguist. Besides his own Russian he speaks French, English and German fluently, and enough Italian to make himself completely at home among all whom he meets here. He has earned a warm spot in the Italian heart by telling them that his mother and father were betrothed in Genoa, here on the scene of his own successes.

At the Hotel Imperial, at Santa Marguerita, where the Russians are quartered, Tchitcherin has a three-room suite—bedroom, reception room and study. Long after the whole house is asleep at nights the lights in the study continue to burn. The Russian leader is thinking how he can again make Russia welcome as a member of the family of nations without paying too great a price. That he seems to stand a good chance of attaining the end he seeks is the opinion of those persons who are watching the conference proceedings from all sides.

Color Blindness Close Kin To Tune Deafness

Some Men Unable To Hear Music—Cannot Distinguish Rhythm

Some persons are color blind and some are tune deaf. It is hard for men of normal vision to understand that other men whose vision is all right in distinguishing objects near or at a distance and who can read fine print without glasses, yet cannot see any difference between green and blue or red and yellow. To them a patch of green grass or the foliage of a tree, a sapphire or a blue light in a drug store window seems to be gray, and both a red flag and a yellow flag, or a red rose and a sunflower may seem to be of the same shade of brown.

There are variations of color blindness, almost without limit. A red light may appear red and a green light may be blue and a blue light may be gray or brown. There is also color ignorance. Men have been found who can distinguish clearly between red, green, yellow, blue, pink and purple, but who do not know the names of the colors and find it harder to learn and apply the names to the right colors than some men find it to learn and distinguish the letters of the alphabet. There may be no structural defect that can be discovered in the eye and defective color sense can only be found by trying a man out on colors. Many men have been color blind all through life without knowing of their defect. There are many men today who are color blind and do not know it.

Then there is tune deafness. Somemen cannot hear a tune. Here there is found an army recruit who cannot learn to keep step to march music because he cannot distinguish the rhythm or the "beats." There are persons to whom a definnition of music is meaningless, for they have never heard music, though their hearing as to sounds is perfect. They do not hear music because they cannot hear the sequence and combination of sounds which make what we call "tunes." They hear perfectly each note or each sound, but the combination of those sounds does not make them a tune.

Tune deafness is not a common deficiency, but tune dullness is common. This dullness may be found in varying degrees. A step above tune deafness is that condition of mind whereby a man is able to recognise only one or two tunes, and has only learned to recognise these by hearing them a great many times. He may not be able to "carry" them, that is to "hum" or whistle them, but he recognises them when he hears them and may feel a good deal of satisfaction when he does hear them. He accounts for this on the ground that they are the most beautiful tunes ever composed and to him that is true. They are the only melodies that have made upon him such an impression that he recognises them.

There are varying degrees of tune dullness above that of the man who can recognise only one or two tunes. Some men recognise a great many that they have often heard or those which in some way have been associated with some unusual event in their life. Their musical memory, though not very active, is at least astir. They recognise that a tune is "familiar," they are conscious that they have heard it before, but they are not able to tell what it is or where they heard it. These persons may have a lively appreciation of a tune in that it conveys to them a sense of pleasure and gives them a desire to sing or dance or mark time to it with their hands or feet. They distinctly hear the lilt or ryhthm of the music.

Much further in the scale of musical apprehension is that person who not only hears the tune, but the harmony which is written around or imposed on the melody. Some persons remember it to such a degree that they can hum it, whistle it or sing it, and somehow instinctively or subconsciously translate it on the piano or other instrument. They may not, and except in rare instances, do not play it as they heard it, but their memory keeps them so close to the music that they follow the "air" and throw in harmony on their own account.

There is another phase of musical talent, frequently amounting to what one calls "genius," which enables a person to hear tunes with an inner or spiritual ear, tunes that they have never heard with their mind and have never been sung or played. Then they sing or play these tunes and reduce them to "notes" that others may read them. Some men set the tune and harmony down in notes without ever having heard it played or sung.

Turning back to tune deafness intelligence or defective nervous there is another form of defective system which might be called tune distance. Men in other ways have had this defect. They have the ability to recognise and distinguish tunes, but do not like them. Such sensation as music gives them is unpleasant. It has been written that Napoleon disliked any form of melody. He knew tunes after hearing them a few times, but iif they stirred his emotions at all it was in a disagreeable way. Victor Hugo, it is said, felt no exaltation at the sound of good music. To him the melodies which are generally agreeable to normal persons were mere noise. The Empress Catharine of Russia is recorded in history as disliking music.

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Near East Wars Have Sent 100,000 Women Into Harems

What built up the Empire of Harems?

The answer is grim. War.

"All Christians and non-Moslems falling into Moslems hands during war are slaves." This was the Ottoman law. This built up the harems of the past.

The war in Asia Minor, carried on by the Turks today, repeats the story of slavery that all Turkish wars have told before. Asia Minor is the twentieth century slave market. Its battle fields are the auction blocks to which women are brought for bartering among the victorious soldiery. Its devastated towns along the shores of the Black Sea and down into the provinces of Angora have been used by slave dealers to carry on their trade.

Most of the women in the harems I saw were young, for youth is what is worth the buying. The Armenians seemed to be in the very early twenties.

All of these harem women were of peasant or slave stock, with the exception of the Armenians, who came from all classes. The Turk has always married slaves, or held them as concubines. From his daughters he has withheld education, in most cases, in order that no husband might object to her being intelligent. And intelligence is as contrary to harem life as beauty is necessary to it.

I heard of an English governess who had married the heir-pretender to the Arabian throne. He had another wife, a Frenchwoman, and numerous fair serving maids. They were all at his villa in Biarritz at the moment. She had never regretted her marriage to him, which was the result of a passionate attraction. This story was affirmed by the head of the American missionaries in Constantinople. He had known the governess when she was teaching the children of the prince by his first wife.

It is true that on the signing of the armistice, all prisoners of war were supposed to be handed over to the allied governments. This should have saved many girls from harem life. But the Turks have found ways to conceal their trafficking in girls. The famous bride school at Samsoun is a significant example of their cleverness at concealment.

This 'school' was housed in an old gray convent on the edge of the town of Samsoun, on the Black Sea. It had been a home for beautiful nuns in the past. After the Turks took possession of the town, the convent was used for those lovely Georgian and Armenian girls whom the officers fancied were worth more than the average captives.

"They selected the girls for their beauty," said Sapha S——, now a secretary in an office in Constantinople. "I had escaped from Samsoun before the town fell, but I know the details. My cousin told me. She was in the 'school.' Her name is Nivartia. And she was as lovely as a ripe fig, with black eyes and hair, and a mouth as red as wine. And skin like milk. You should have seen her!

"With twenty other girls she was taken to the old convent, where the officers guarding them said they were to be put in school. For days the poor girls believed this lie. Then they noticed they were being brought down in groups from their sleeping quarters, where they were kept guarded all day, to stand before officers and merchants, rich farmers and wealthy pashas. Then one, perhaps two, of the girls would be taken from the convent the next morning. To be put in another 'school,' the Turkish sergeant said, grinning.

"Then my cousin Nivartia suspected the truth. After the going away of Bakka, her dearest friend, who had been really bought by a silk merchant from Nivartia accepted his suit. He took her to a villa outside of town and treated her like a royal bride. But she hated him. At the end of a month he received a letter from Constantinople which upset him very much. He said he had to go to that town at once on business, and while he was packing his bags she read the letter he had left, like a fool, in the pocket of the coat he took off.

"It was from his wife in Constantinople. She was rich and was sending him money to return with fine presents for her. She seemed to love him. He left that night and Nivartia promised to wait at the villa for him until he returned. At midnight she ran away and slept in the woods. The next morning she returned to the 'Bride school,' saying she wanted to talk to her companions. She found that the doctor had arranged for the purchase of two of her best friends, who were to be sent to his villa that night. He was starting a harem.

"He had given my cousin a pearl ring which she was able to sell to a jeweler for enough to take passage on a boat for Athens. There she met an American man who was visiting his parents. He fell in love with her and she married him, as her first marriage had been a hoax. She sailed with him to Boston and they are very happy.

"But alas for the other girls in the 'Bride School!' what American man could find them and take them away?"

The province of Anatolia has long been the stronghold for the fanatical old-fashioned Turk. Removed from contact with Europe, the old Turk, as he is called, has carried on his old national and religious habits, free from progress and change. He has carried on his harems in villages, farms and large towns.

His harems have expanded with the price of women dropping as it has in the last year of war. Within the past year one hundred thousand women from the war districts have flowed into the country harems, for there is always work for women to do on a farm, and farms near Siwas, Ergut and Edzerum are now worked by haremites.

Sometimes their entry into the harem is accompanied by the old-fashioned details of a Turkish wedding. The bride is dressed in fine clothes and brought to her new home in a carriage. As she steps across the threshold, she is showered with Turkish candies and then handed a new broom with which she must sweep the floor. This is her sign of her submission to her new lord. After the bridal feast, her husband takes her to her new rooms and lifts the veil on her face.

But for the most part, she is taken to her new home like a new domestic animal bought at market. For she is, like them, meant for work.

I remember having seen, outside of Ergut, an old Turk walking by the side of the road. In the road were six women, struggling as they carried a long wooden pole, the size of a fair sized tree. It was the harem of one Ali Hassan, I learned, carrying home a new ridge pole for the barn.

Do not think harem is a synonym for luxury, perfume, chiffon, trousers and tom-toms. Harem, as a word, means "hidden." Any woman who helps winnow wheat in a hot field, whose face is veiled, is "harem" just as much as one of the beauties in the "Arabian Nights." The women carrying the ridge-pole were "harem." The woman feeding mulberry leaves to the silkworms at Brussa, a town famous for its regal silks, is "harem" if her veil is down. Mohammed, the prophet, said the veil was to be "a sign of her virtue and a guard against the talk of the world." By veiling herself, she protects her husband's honor and at the same time seems to do most of his work, in discomfort.

The conditions among the rural haremities I found most pitiable. They are slaves to work and to their husband's whims.

I found one girl, educated in Athens, in a farm harem near Eskischehir. She was a Georgian and had been a beauty. She was a fourth wife, spoke three languages —French, Greek and Turkish—and was tending goats for her fat husband, who was busy in a field nearby making the other three wives work. In the country harem there is no servant, but there is a wife for every task. The husband may be ignorant and ugly, yet his wives wait on him like slaves, though they may be Armenian, Greek or Albanian girls of intelligence and some schooling.

Turkish government officials, in the provinces, have long mixed business with pleasure. Ill-paid by the government, they have taken up the trafficking in high class girls as a side issue. In the old days this practice was more common than now, although graft is still what makes the Turkish government "go."

An official would set out for his new office in Angora, say, with "commissions" to perform for friends in Constantinople. The "commissions" were always to find good looking girls. They would search the province or them, buy them, settle with their parents and ship them to their new husbands. Parents who didn't want their girls sold would pay the governor backsheesh (graft) to have them let alone, those who had a daughter to get rid of would pay backsheesh to lose her, and the friend in Constantinople would pay backsheesh when the girl came to his house. It was a graft in girls that cut three ways.

"They used to be shipped, those lovely girls, on caravans," an old man in Konia admitted. He was an innkeeper. "But camels have given way to trains nowadays. When I was young I've seen caravans starting out with girls strapped to the rug saddles. Bought, they were, through the governor of the province here. Eunuchs of the harem for which they were intended met them at the Bosphorus and they were taken across the straits in caiques, those little boats, at night. For one must be careful with a pretty girl. She might be stolen." He smoked his water pipe. "But most of that has stopped now. These days soldiers steal the girls and ship them by train from town to town, the girls too terrified to resist. And it's hard shipping girls by these big steamers and trains. People are curious and ask questions. Myself, I'll have nothing to do with it. I leave that to the younger men.

"Two Circassian girls that belonged to a pasha here in town—Pasha Hairredin—were shipped to him in Constantinople, where he was staying at the time they were procured for him by the governor of a Black Sea town. He was returning here in two weeks, but could not wait to see the girls then and had them sent on to him at his villa on the Bosphorus. *Aie, Aie!* The trouble he had! Those girls were fiends. Sisters. White and lovely as dawn. They tied a stocking over the mouth of the old woman who was taking them by boat from Samzoun to Constantinople just before they made the port of the sultan's city. Then they flirted with a miserable boatman—these dogs, who act like unbelievers and speak to a Turkish woman on the street. He was starting to row them across to Scutari, where he promised to hide them, but Pasha Hairredin came along the river in his steam launch and saw them. Then there was a scene!

"But you know how it came out." He lit a fresh pipe. Those girls are happy now and mothers. Pasha Hairredin has married also two lovely Turkish girls. But he is wealthy. He can afford a harem. The poor man cannot, unless he can get the girls who have come from the districts of war."

The Turkish men always think the Turkish women are happy as members of a man-ordained harem. To be forced to obey a husband, prepare his dinner—this makes the Turkish women happy, the men say. The women do not say much of anything. Often they are speechless from weeping.

Unfortunately, Constantinople, regions in Anatolia and the coast of war-stricken Asia Minor are not the only districts where harems have been flourishing of late. The exchange of girls has spread east as far as Bagdad. Unlucky girl to be taken by the Arabs! The Arabs are Moslems, fanatics, cruel, uncivilised. Their women wear two veils, one covering the forehead, the other coming up to the eyes. This leaves a slit for the eyes. The mouth is tattooed, the nails and the hair hennaed. If they remain Christians, as some Armenian and Greek girls try to do, they are killed. If they turn Moslem, they are tortured by their conscience.

Two Armenian girls I knew had an experience in Bagdad that stirred me.

"What would you do if you saw girls who resisted the advances of men, desiring to put them in harems, killed outright on the street? When someone asked you to enter his harem and seemed willing to treat you kindly, would you not accept rather than be maltreated by many soldiers?"

Gamila, sister of Refika, flashed her black eyes at me as she asked the question. I was getting, in Constantinople, her story, which had begun near the gates of the city of Aleppo.

"The war came on. And we, Refika and I, were driven from our homes on the farm near Aleppo into the town. There we saw our two cousins sold to Turkish merchants of the town who had sold the girls the silk dresses they had on. We saw other girls killed who would not be sold. War is terrible. We were sold against our protests to two Turks living in Bagdad. They were traveling in the war district, where they had come to sell corn and dates to the army.

"One, who was my husband, was the governor, Zade Bey. The other was director of the mails—a fine position with much robbery of the mails to fill his pockets, on the side. Both lived in Bagdad. Both kept harems. We were both favorite wives.

"Our houses adjoined each other and we used to wave at each other from the windows over the pomegranate trees. Both of us were honored by our husbands having dinner with us every night; many Turks who keep harems will not eat with their women. They did not beat us. On the contrary, they liked us. Beating would have been more pleasant.

"One day my sister tried to send me a note by an old woman servant, but the note was lost. The old woman saw my husband coming down the street and in her fear, dropped the note in the gutter and when she went back for it, the rain had swept it away. The note had said good-by to me.

"My sister ran away, I did not know where. Her husband was wild with rage. They tried to beat me to make me tell where she was. Did I know?

"Then my husband removed to Constantinople. He was a fool to do that. For after we had been there a few weeks the English officers came searching all houses for war prisoners. The armistice had been signed and by law I should, as a war prisoner, be made free. He was frightened and tried to hide me under some rugs, but the officers kept looking until they found me. They kept telling him that a servant girl next door had told them she was sure some poor girl was living with a Turkish husband, in a harem, and that she should be rescued.

"My husband would have shot the English soldiers, but he did not dare. Instead he talked polite French to them and said he did not know how happy wives were taken from their husband's arms. They asked me did I wish to leave his arms and I cried out fervently, 'Yes.'

"So without any packing of clothes, I left the house. As I reached the street I asked if I might thank the servant girl who had let me be rescued. Had it not been for her I would never have known I was free by law, for my husband never let me read the papers, talk to anyone, or go out except at his side. They rang the bell and called her from the house next door.

"She came hobbling to the door in cheap slippers and with a yellow shawl on her head. I screamed. It was Refika! She had run away from Ali Kemal Pasha at night and hidden on cattle trains bound for the sea coast. There, after terrible adventures, she had got a boat bound for Constantinople and had taken a job as serving maid to an old Turkish widow. And she had saved me from my husband.

"Don't go back to America without telling the American women there are harems!" Gamila's eyes flashed at the end as they had flashed at the beginning of her story.

Harems nowadays are hidden. They always have been.

But vice is paraded in Constantinople as in other cities of the Old World.

The "district" of Constantinople is in Galata, at the foot of a hill and next the dirty water front. Here ten thousand licensed, fifteen thousand unlicensed women ply their vicious trade. They must be 18 years old to have a license.

Here poor girls combine work as waitresses with the vile Oriental practices of dance that prevail in the East. A girl to get a good job as waitress has to dance well enough, when in a resort after working hours, to attract her clientele to the cafe for dinner, or she loses her job. The dance halls where she dances are fun in connection with low movies and lower theaters.

These girls represent every nationality of the East and of the Levant, though Greek girls seem to predominate. Hither also drift many girls who were victims of war harem experiences. Mohammed the Prophet left good laws to protect the financial standing of Moslem women. Their husbands could not touch their money after marriage and if they were divorced the money they brought from their father's house went back home with them.

But the modern harem wife has no such protection, because too often she is not a Moslem and Moslew law does not aid her. If her husband throws her out, she goes on the street and drifts to the Galata district.

Brain Moves

There is no doubt that the normal brain obeys the law of gravity and alters its position with varying positions of the head. Every organ of the body possesses a degree of mobility proportional to the extent to which it is covered by a serious membrane separting it from the wall of the cavity which contains it.

Whenever the skull and dura are widely opened during an operation, movement of the brain can be demonstrated by altering the position of the head, and although their extent is probably exaggerated by reason of the different physical conditions which obtain in the open as compared with the closed skull, there is no reason to suppose that all movement is absent when the skull is whole—Percy Sargent in "Brain."

Gold And Silver In Shale

The association between Colorado and gold and Colorado and shale is well understood, says the Scientific American, but the idea that gold and silver may be found in shale as well as oil is a new one. The shale is distilled for its oil content, and then the carbonised product is put through the cyanide process for its gold, silver and platinum content.

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France's Gallant Navy

Europe Now Hears How Tiny Fleet Held Off German Invaders

Paris, April 22.—The whole world has heard of the gallant fight of the numerically inferior Belgian forces against German armies that flowed like waves into Belgium; but neither the world nor more than one in ten thousand Frenchmen has yet heard the exactly contemporaneous story of how the light squadrons of the French navy steamed forth to offer their lives as a check to the progress of the German high sea fleet down the North Sea. This stirring incident was billed with more dramatic possibilities than anything that then had happened at sea since Trafalgar.

It required the Washington conference and the framing of the naval treaty to drag this brave story out of the archives of the French Ministry of Marine in Paris.

Frenchmen in general know very little about their navy. Thanks to an uncommunicative Ministry of Marine, the world in general knows practically nothing of the French efforts at sea—incidents which, if published freshly, would have gained for the sea forces of France praise as high as that of the heroes of Verdun.

George Leygues, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, former Premier and Minister of the French Marine during the war, stirred by adverse publicity which the French navy received in America, has now unmasked the ministry archives. Frenchmen will soon pick up a booklet from their newsstands which M. Leygues entitles: "Les Marines de France." It is hitherto unpublished history. It gives the story of how the French sailors unhesitatingly took station to throw themselves across the path of the Kaiser's overwhelming superior navy.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH

On Monday, August 2-3, 1914, at midnight, Rear Admiral Rouyer—whose name might rank today with that of Jellicoe, Beatty, possibly Sturdee or even Nelson—received wireless orders from the squat, grey Ministry of Marine building, on the Place de la Concorde, to steam at full speed for the Pas de Calais—the narrowest crossing of the English Channel, between Calais and Dover—and, standing there, fight it out to the death with the German high seas fleet.

Rouyer had under his command the three armored cruisers, Marseillaise, Gloire and Amiral Aube, constituting his peacetime, fleet, and the Jeanne d'Arc, the Dupetit-Thouars and Gueydon, the latter three of the Navy School division, which had joined him from Brest. The fleets of torpedo-boats and submarines of the Channel and Pas de Calais also had been ordered at Admiral Rouyer's disposal.

These formed the comparatively small French force ordered to throw itself at the naval squadrons of the Kaiser. England's great seadogs of dreadnaughts' swift battle cruisers and schools of fast small craft were not yet in the war. They were still swinging at their anchors in a state of neutrality in a struggle which hour by hour threatened to cut off Britain from the continental mainland. The job at the moment belonged to France alone. The main effectives of the French fleet were concentrated in the Mediterranean.

Rouyer, with all his ships cleared for action, left the port of Cherbourg at 3:30 a.m., steaming in battle formation at top speed for the narrow strip of water that separated the eastern lobe of England from the continental mainland by only twenty-two miles. This narrow strip the French call the Pas de Calais (Calais pass). Rouyer's fleet was to bar "the pass" against the great fleet of the Germans, who already might be steaming toward it from the north with their dreadnaughts, armored cruisers, battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines and all and worse still, lumbering behind them, massive transports filled with the same grey-green material that was at the moment irresistibly crushing its way through Belgium by land.

To describe what were the emotions aboard the pitifully outnumbered little fleet of the French as it rushed north from Cherbourg, Georges Leygues, the former Minister of Marine, records:

"None knew what events were to bring, but all were ready to take their battle posts when the signal sounded. All knew that the French cruisers were not of the size to attack the battle cruisers and line ships of the German high seas fleet; that the enemy had a crushing superiority in numbers and in weight, but everybody accepted the chance to enter into this unequal combat. It is said that moral force can, in certain cases, compensate for lack of material force. The French fleet counted on the submarines of the Pas de Calais division knowing how to profit at the moment of the melee to strike at the adversary ships and scatter them."

The battle of the Pas de Calais, as it doubtless would have been known in history, was not visualised by the French so much for the protection of England as to prevent the German fleet from taking the French Channel and Atlantic ports which the Germans were fighting for by land. It was naturally assumed from knowledge of the Teutons' plans that they would combine a land and sea operation for these positions, the possession of which would have changed the whole character of the war. The first sea fight of the war, as it would have been, was also visualised to prevent the German fleet from cruising southward, commanding the Mediterranean and cutting France off from her colonies of Northern Africa.

The French fleet reached its battle position in the Pas de Calais at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of August 3. At 6 p.m. three divisions of British torpedo boats left the harbor of Dover and rapidly crossed the strait toward the Flanders banks. One or two passed close to the French cruiser Jean d'Arc, and, as the French ship saluted the crews ranged themselves on deck and mutually cheered what was not yet the Allied Entente, but was soon to be.

BRITISH READY TO AID

At sundown the French torpedo boats held themselves to the east of the strait to cover the squadron, which remained ready for action throughout the night between the banks and the English coast. The following day, August, 4, the fleet learned that Germany has declared war on France. War or no war, however, on the eventful previous day the appearance of the great German high seas fleet would have been the signal for "open fire" and a naval battle would have followed. The consequences must be imagined, but possibly it might have been such a battle at sea as the Belgians were then fighting on land.

Soon after this gallant gesture by the French navy England entered the war and British ships took over the guardianship of the Pas de Calais. The French light squadron, under Admiral Rouyer—now reinforced by the British—then took a position at the southern entrance of the Channel opposite Cherbourg.

Says the then Minister of Marine:

"The German fleet did not know how to profit by our scattered naval forces, which had been concentrated in the Mediterranean. The occasion was lost to attempt a sudden attack on our ports of the North Sea, the Channel and the Atlantic. This opportunity was gone for good."

On August 6, an agreement was made between France and England, under whose terms the British Admiralty was to direct naval operations except in the Channel and the Mediterranean.

The object which caused the French Naval Ministry in Paris to order the small second French squadron into hypothetical and unequal battle with the German high seas fleet at the beginning of August was the knowledge of the German plan of attack. This, declares the former minister, was a combined land and sea operation, which succeeded nowhere, though for some unaccountable reason the German failed to utilise the sea feature. Germany hoped, says Mr. Leygues, by the sudden occupation of Belgium, first, to turn the heights of the Meuse and 'force France's northern frontier; second, to assure herself naval bases from which she might hold or defeat Great Britain. Calais, Dunkirk, Antwerp and Ostend had the same importance in German plans as Amiens, Belfort, Toul and Verdun. France was the principal enemy because she was the main obstruction to the establishment of a German hegemony. It was France's resistance that Germans hoped to break first. On the Eastern front, despite the importance of Russia, there was no hurry. On the Western front she sought the victory that would make her master of the world.

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German Science Going Begging, Says Harden

Fortunes For Occupation But Nothing For Research, He Asserts

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN

Berlin, April 1.—German science needs aid. It is without required text books or scientific instruments.

Cannot America's young idealism create a world organisation to insure the mutual exchange, at reasonable prices, of all scientific literature published since 1914? Cannot we later, but not much later, make possible, perhaps through cheap credits, the repair and the restoration of all scientific institutions and instruments between Coblenz and Moscow?

To let science beg, or from sheer misery, be degraded into baser work would be a monument to the shame of our time. The greatest hater of Germany's imperial policy does not desire to perpetuate a revenge which calls for strangling that Teutonic science which has provided imperishable monuments to humanity.

Countless millions in gold are needed for maintenance of foreign troops on German soil in an occupation which harms victor and vanquished alike.

APPEALS FOR AID

There comes an extra demand for 60,000,000,000 marks, the rapid collection of which would wrench the economic organisation of the world; but there is no provision therein for insuring productive scientific research. Is it not high time to ring the alarm bell and realise that the vital interests of humanity, rather than Germany, now are at stake?

While the Reparation Commission in Paris was composing its note ordering the German Government to raise 60,000,000,000 marks within the next eight weeks and to provide for levying of 100,000,000,000 in new taxes, Prof. Albert Einstein, at Berlin University, was trying to prove to business men that scientific research would be helpful to them. Another professor was showing the advantage of a thorough knowledge of chemical elements, which, he argued, would save many unnecesary expensive experiments. Still a third professor was showing the value of understanding the laws of heredity. As an example he showed that in Sweden the yield of wheat had been increased 45 percent through a scientific mixing of seed.

SCIENTISTS IN DISTRESS

The object of these experiments was to show men that the fires built on the altars of discovery may furnish the machines whereby incomes are increased and thus persuade them to support scientific research in world science.

Does the world realise that German science is going begging? In all branches of investigation there today is distress never before dreamed of. Bacteriological research in which animal experiments are necessary are scarcely possible. The most miserable dog costs 150 marks. Copper, nickel, zinc, glass, all are thirty-five times more than the pre-war figures, and with wages multiplied twenty times it is easy to see what prices for scientific instruments are.

As an instance, a microscope, formerly costing 600 marks, today cannot be purchased for 2,200. An X-ray machine costs 100,000 marks at the minimum. Botanical and zoological museums, aquariums and organisations for health observation are obliged to close everywhere throughout Germany.

SAYS GAPS MUST BE FILLED

Imported gold, silver, platinum and quicksilver apparatus from the United States, England, Scandinavia and other countries meets an increase in the exchange rate of seventy-fold and more. Even that "daily food" for scientists, Bock's Review, has been almost unobtainable, inasmuch as the latest scientific publications today are a luxury only for the rich. Public libraries no longer are helpful.

Filling the gaps at present prices is unthinkable. Yet they must be filled. German scientists need actual knowledge of all progress made abroad, and the world likewise ought to have the most complete knowledge of all that the German savants have been able to find out.

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Weather

Overcast and Hot weather probably improving. Very unsteady breezes with local calms and fogs all along our coasts. A depression has developed near Mindunas and will advance towards W. N. W.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fifth Sunday after Easter. (Rogation Sunday). 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., S. V. C. Parade Service; Preacher: The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and sermon; Psalm 107; Lessons: Isaiah lxiii, 7-end, Rev. iii, 7-end; Anthem: "O Lord, my trust" (King Hall); Hymns 143, 527, 27; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins, Holy Communion and Sermon; Psalm 138; Lessons: Isaiah lxii, Acts iv, 1-22; Hymns 242, 178, 197, 298; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10:30, High Mass for the S. V. C. No Sermon.—At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m. Thursday—Ascension—Day of Obligation, Masses at 6, 7, 8, and 9 a.m. At 4 p.m. Benediction.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Sunday School Anniversary Services. Special music by the Sunday School Scholars. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. C .E. Darwen, M.A.; Chant 55; Anthem: "The Vineyard of the Lord" (Wareing); Hymns 20, 336.

Community Church.—Sunday School; 9:30 a.m. Western School at 145 Route Grouchy; Central School in Union Church Hall. Public services: 11 a.m. in the Columbia Country Club; Dr. Luther Freeman, the minister, will Preach on "A divine plan for every human life." Mrs. Lucile Graham will sing. 5 p.m. in the Masonic Hall; Subject: "The Upper Room." The sacrament of The Lord's Supper will be administered. These services are interdenominational and international. A cordial welcome is extended to all who seek a place of religious worship.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Rev. A. R. Saunders. 6 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Soul and Body." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Sunday Service League.—At 5 p.m. at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, Dr. H. B. Sharman, secretary of the Canadian Student Christian Movement. Vocal solo by Miss Pauline Soo-Hoo. All returned students and Chinese who speak English invited.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. S. Guerry.

New Thought Center.—No 12 Nanking Road, Kelly and Walsh Building, Top Floor. Sunday Services from 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Subject, "The Old Thought and the New Thought." Free Treatments and Teachings daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

Bryan And Evolution

Why His Statements Are Erroneous And Misleading—Theology Amusing If Not Pathetic

BY EDWIN GRANT CONKLIN
(Princeton University)

THE last few years have witnessed a curious recrudescence of the old theological fight of fifty years ago against evolution. This movement is partly due to the increased emotionalism let loose by the war and partly to the fact that uncertainty among scientists as to the causes of evolution has been interpreted by many non-scientific persons as throwing doubt upon its truth. Among those who have been leaders in this anti-evolution crusade are Billy Sunday and William Jennings Bryan. One who desires to know the truth about this or any other subject should inquire as to the competence of a witness, his impartiality, the truthfulness of his testimony, and whether he has any new evidence to offer. On each of these counts both Mr. Sunday and Mr. Bryan fail to qualify as trustworthy witnesses.

It is not on record that Mr. Bryan has ever made any discoveries with regard to evolution or that he has made any careful study of the subject, even at second hand. He frankly confesses that his motives are not to find the truth, but to maintain certain theological views which he thinks are taught by the Bible. He denies that there are any evidences for the truth of evolution and thereby shows that he is either unable to weigh and appreciate the great mass of evidence which has been presented or that he is purposely trying to mislead his hearers. And, finally, he offers no new evidences whatever for reopening a case which in the court of intelligent opinion throughout the world has been closed for nearly half a century.

The whole scientific world long since was convinced of the truth of evolution, and every year which has passed since the publication of "The Origin of Species" in 1859 has added to the mountain of evidence which has been piled up in its favor. It is fortunately not necessary here to review the evidences of evolution, for these may be found in many elementary textbooks on biology. These evidences are so numerous and come from so many sources that no intelligent man can study them at first hand and not be impressed with their importance. As a consequence there is probably not a single biological investigator in the world today who is not convinced of the truth of evolution. The fact that these evidences accumulate year after year, often coming from fields which Darwin and his contemporaries never dreamed of, is still more convincing. I once heard Lord Kelvin, the great physicist, say that any hypothesis or theory if true should find new support continually as knowledge advances. This is just what has happened in the case of evolution.

ERRONEOUS AND MISLEADING

Mr. Bryan makes much of the idea that evolution is only a hypothesis, or, as he prefers to call it, a guess. But unless he uses the word "guess' in the Yankee sense of practical certainty, this is an erroneous and misleading statement. Evolution is a guess in the same sense as is the doctrine of universal gravitation, or any other great generalisation of science. Can one honestly call that doctrine a guess which is supported by all the evidence available, which continually receives additional support from new discoveries and which is not contradicted by any scientific evidence?

It is true that we do not know as much as we should like about the causes of evolution (though we know a good deal more than Mr. Bryan assumes), but the same may be said with regard to the causes of gravitation, light, electricity, chemical affinity, life or any other natural phenomenon. The problem of cause is never finally solved by science, for no sooner is one cause discovered than it gives rise to questions concerning the cause of this cause. Strange as it may seem, it is only the causes of supernatural phenomena that are supposed to be fully known!

Mr.Bryan is apparently ready to concede the evolution of rocks and plants, and possibly animals, but he draws the line at the evolution of man. When he says, as he does repeatedly in his article in The New York Times, that there are no evidences of the evolution of man; that "neither Darwin nor his supporters have been able to find a fact in the universe to support their hypotheses," it is hard to understand what he means. Darwin's works are filled with facts in support of evolution. They are composed of little except such facts, and multitudes of similar facts have been accumulated since Darwin's day.

Apparently Mr. Bryan demands to see a monkey or an ass transformed into a man, though he must be familiar enough with the reverse process. The Hotspurs who demand that evolution be reenacted "while they wait" should emulate the example of Josh Billings, who said that he had heard that a toad would live 400 years; he was going to catch one and see for himself. The evidences for the major transformations in the evolution of man are not personal demonstrations, since they do not fall within the lifetime of a single individual, but they are the same sort of evidence as those for mountain-building, stream erosion, glacial action or any other secular change.

The minor stages in evolution, known as mutations and elementary species, have been repeatedly observed in plants, animals and man. De Vries, Morgan and many others have demonstrated that sudden and very great changes or mutations sometimes occur, that these mutations may be combined to form races or elementary species, and there can be no reasonable doubt that these elementary species are combined to form Linnaean species. Among our domestic animals and cultivated plants such changes have been wrought as amount to specific differences. Drawin says that any naturalist, if he should find our races of domestic pigeons wild in nature, would classify them in not less than twenty species and three different genera. A similar statement could be made regarding fowls and dogs, as well as many fruits, grains and vegetables. In short, evolution has occurred under domestication.

TRUE OF MAN ALSO

Everything which speaks for the evolution of plants and animls speaks plainly for the evolution of man. In the structure of the human body there is scarcely a bone, muscle, nerve or any other organ that does not have its counterpart in the higher primates and especially the anthropoid apes. Romanes, whom Mr. Bryan mentions as having lost and regained his religious faith, though he never lost his faith in evolution, says of these similarities between the body of man and that of the higher primates: "Here we have a fact, or rather a hundred thousand facts, that cannot be attributed to chance, and if we reject the natural explanation of hereditary descent from a common ancestor, we can only suppose that the Deity in creating man took the most scrupulous pains to make him in the image of the beasts."

Not only the structure but the functions of the human body are fundamentally like those of other animals. We are born, nourished and develop, we reproduce, grow old and die, just as do other mammals. Specific functions of every organ are the same; drugs, diseases, injuries affect man as they do animals, and all the wonderful advances of experimental medicine are founded upon this fact.

Development from a fertilised egg to birth goes through the same stages in man and other mammals even to the repeating of fish-like gill slits, kidneys, heart and blood vessels. Indeed, development from the egg recapitulates some of the main stages of evolution—in it we see evolution repeated before our eyes. It is a curious fact that many persons who are seriously disturbed by scientific teachings as to the evolution or gradual development of the human race accept with equanimity the universal observation as to the development of the human individual—mind as well as body. The animal ancestry of the race is surely no more disturbing to philosophical and religious beliefs than the germinal origin of the individual, and yet the latter is a fact of universal observation which cannot be relegated to the domain of theory and which cannot be successfully denied. If we admit the fact of the development of the entire individual from an egg, surely it matters little to our religious beliefs to admit the development or evolution of the race.

The discovery of fossil remains of man have proved conclusively that other species of men, more brute-like than any existing at the present time, preceded the present species, and the older these species are the more ape-like they were. Likewise their handiwork, implements and flints, are coarser and cruder the earlier they occur.

All the evidences of evolution drawn from morphology, physiology, embryology, paleontology, homology, heredity, variation, etc., speak for the evolution of man as much as for that of any other organism. If evolution is true anywhere it is true also of man.

Against all this mountain of evidence which Mr. Bryan tries to blow away by a word, what does he bring in support of his view of special creation? Only this, that evolution denies the Biblical account of the creation of man. What is that account? Here it is in a sentence: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." Observe, ye literalists, that this does not say that God spoke man into existence, as when He said,

(Continued on Page 13)

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Emma Goldman Visits Kropotkin

Bolsheviki Paralysed Every Social Activity Among The Masses, He Tells Her

BY EMMA GOLDMAN

Stockholm, Sweden, April 8. —Among those I wanted to see most when I reached Russia in January, 1920, was Peter Alexeivitch Kropotkin. I immediately made inquiries how to reach him. I was informed that I could do so only when I got to Moscow, as Kropotkin lived in Dmitroff, a small town 60 versts from the city. Now, one does not travel at will in a country so stricken by war and revolution as Russia—a country where the state is in absolute control of every breath of life. There was nothing to do but wait until I would be given the chance to go to Moscow. Fortunately, that opportunity soon presented itself.

Early in March a number of prominent Communists went to Moscow, among them Radek and Gorky. I was permitted to go in the same car. When I reached Moscow I began to look about for means to reach Dmitroff. But again there was a delay. I learned that it was almost impossible to travel the ordinary way. Typhus was then raging. The railroad stations were overcrowded with people lying around for days and weeks. There was always a savage scramble for an inch of space. Five hundred unfortunate beings would crowd into a car that had room only for fifty. Starved and worn out, they would crowd even on the roof and platform of the car, unmindful of the biting frost or the imminent danger of being thrown off. Not a journey but some of the victims froze to death—others hurled from the speeding train.

I was in despair, for I had heard Kropotkin was ailing that winter. I feared he might not live until spring. I would not ask to be given a special car, neither could I muster up courage to go the ordinary way. An unforeseen circumstance came to my rescue.

The editor of the London Daily Herald, accompanied by one of his reporters, had preceded me to Moscow. They also wanted to visit Kropotkin, and they had been given a special car. Together with Alexander Berkman and A. Shapiro I was able to join Mr. Lansbury and make the trip in comparative safety. The journey was made in fairly good time. It was a starry night and the whole country one vast sheet of snow. Our footsteps resounded in the silence of the village asleep.

WARMLY RECEIVED

The Kropotkin cottage stood back in the garden away from the street. Only a faint ray from a kerosene lamp lit up the path leading to the house. I afterward learned that kerosene was scarce in the Kropotkin household and light had to be economised. After Peter had finished his day's work the lamp would be used in the living room, where the family gathered in the evening. We were warmly received by Sophie Kropotkin and the daughter, and taken to the room where we found the Grand Old Man.

The last time I had seen him was in 1907, in Paris, which I had visited after the Anarchist Congress at Amsterdam. Kropotkin, for many years barred from France, had just been given the right to return. He was at that time already sixty-five years of age. But he looked so full of vitality, was so alert, that he seemed much younger. He was a great inspiration to all of us who were fortunate to come in close contact with him.

Somehow one could never think of Peter Alexeivitch as being old. Not so in March, 1920. I was shocked by his altered appearance. He was fearfully emaciated. He received us with the graciousness that was so characteristic of him.

We felt from the very beginning that our visit would not be satisfactory; Peter would not be able to talk freely with us in the presence of two strangers, journalists at that. But we had to make the best of the situation. After an hour's general talk, we asked Mrs. Kropotkin and Sasha to entertain the English guests while we conversed with Kroptkin in Russian.

EAGER FOR HIS VIEWS

Aside from my concern in his health I was eager to get some light from him on the vital questions that had already begun to trouble my mind—the relation of the Bolsheviki to the Revolution, the despotic methods which, as everybody had assured me, had been imposed upon the ruling party by intervention and the blockade. What was Kropotkin's opinion about it, and how explain his long silence?

I had taken no notes, and I can give only the gist of our brief talk. It was to the effect that the Russian Revolution had carried the people to great heights and had paved the way for profound social changes. Had the people then been permitted to utilise their released energies, Russia would not now be in her ruined condition.

The Bolsheviki, who had been swept to the fore by the gigantic revolutionary wave, had at first caught the popular ear by extreme revolutionary slogans. Thus they gained the confidence of the masses and the support of the militant revolutionists.

Early in the October period the Bolsheviki began to subordinate the interests of the Revolution to the building up of their dictatorship. It coerced and paralysed every social activity. Kropotkin referred to the Co-operatives as the main medium which, in his opinion, could have bridged the interests of the peasants and the workers. But it was these very Co-operatives which were among the first to be crushed.

He spoke with much heat of the depression, the persecution, the cruel hounding of every political shade and opinion, and he cited numerous examples of the misery and distress of the people. Above all he was most emphatic against the Bolshevik Government for having thus discredited Socialism and Communism in the eyes of the Russian people. It was a heart-breaking picture which Kropotkin unrolled before us that evening.

REASONS FOR SILENCE

Why, then, had he not raised his voice against these evils, against the machine which was sapping the life-blood from the Revolution? Kropotkin gave two reasons. First, because so long as Russia was being attacked by the combined imperialists of Europe, and Russian women and children were starved to death by the criminal blockade, he could not join the shrieking chorus of the ex-revolutionists in the cry of "Crucify!" He preferred to keep silent for the present.

Secondly, there was no medium of expression in Russia itself, hence no way of reaching the people. To protest to the Government was useless. Its concern was to maintain its power at any cost. It could, therefore, not stop at such trifles as human life or human rights. But then, he added, "We have always pointed out the blessings of Marxism in action. Why now be surprised?"

I asked whether he was noting down his impressions and observations. Surely he must see the importance of such a record to his comrades, to the workers, in fact to the whole world. Kropotkin looked at me for a moment, then said:

"No, I do not write. It is impossible to write when one is in the midst of great human suffering and distress, when every hour brings new tales of woe which one may not ameliorate. Besides, all personal privacy and safety have been destroyed. There may be a raid any moment—the Cheka comes swooping down in the night, ransacks every corner of the house, turns everything upside down and marches off with every scrap of paper.

"Under such constant stress it is impossible to keep records. But more than all these considerations is my book on ethics. I can work only a few hours a day and I still have much to do. I must therefore concentrate on that to the exclusion of everything else."

We had already monopolised our comrade too long. Though there was still much to talk about, we had to content ourselves for that evening. The conversation again became general. But it was getting late and our host was fatigued. Soon we took our leave. We agreed to come back in the spring when we should have more time to talk over matters.

After a tender embrace, which Peter never failed to give those he loved, we returned to our car. My heart was heavy with the great Russian tragedy, my spirit confused and troubled by what I had heard. I was also distressed by the physical condition of our comrade. I feared he could not survive until the spring. The winter of 1920 had been most terrible. People had been dying from typhus, hunger and cold. The thought that Peter Kropotkin might go to his grave, and the world never know what he thought of the Russian Revolution was appalling.

The first seven months of my stay in Russia had almost crushed me. I had come with so much enthusiasm, with a passionate desire to throw myself into the work, into the holy defense of the Revolution. What I found completely overwhelmed me. I was unable to do anything. The chariot wheel of the social-st State rolled over me, paralysing my energy. The wretchedness and distress of the people, the callous disregard of their needs, the persecution and the repressions tore at my mind and heart, and made life unbearable.

Was it the Revolution which had turned idealists into will beasts? If so, the Bolsheviki were mere pawns in the hands of the inevitable. Or was it the cold, impersonal character of the state which by foul means had harnessed the revolution to its cart and was now whipping it into channels indispensable to the state? I could not answer these questions. Not in July, 1920, at any rate. Perhaps Kropotkin could.

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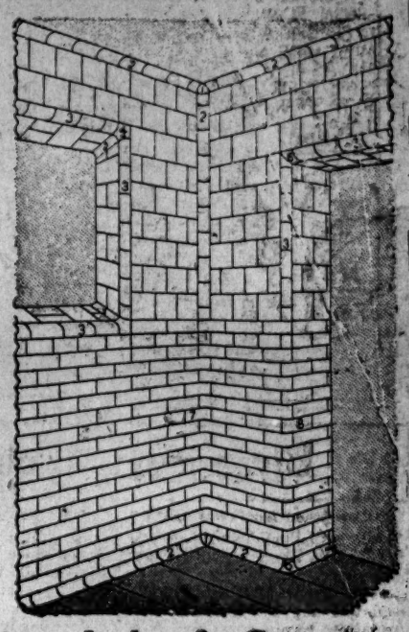

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AND AFTER A FELLER WHO WANTS TO BE WHAT HE AIN'T IS, HE DONT, SO THERE YOU ARE!
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4-10
TOM McNAMARA

Bryan And Evolution

(Continued from Page 12)

"Let there be light; and there was light." But a process is described by which man was formed or molded from the dust, as the Egyptian and Babylonian deities are said to have molded man from clay on a potter's wheel, and then to have breathed life into his nostrils. Since the Scriptures describe a process in the creation of man, the opponents of the theory of evolution ought to be able to conceive of a dignified and divine way in which the Creator fashioned man, but this they do not do. The idea that the Eternal God took mud or mortar and molded it with hands or tools into the human form is not only irreverent, it is ridiculous. How much more like the usual workings of that power, by whom and through whom are all things, is the view of evolution that God made the first man as He has made the last, and that His creative power is manifest just as truly and as greatly in the origin of the last child of Adam, as in the origin of Adam himself.

Is it any more degrading to hold that man was made through a long line of animal ancestry than to believe that he was made directly from the dust? Surely the horse and the dog and the monkey belong to higher orders of existence than do the clod and the stone. Whether we accept the teachings of evolution or the most literal interpretation of the Biblical account we are compelled to recognise the fact that our bodily origin has been a humble one; as Sir Charles Lyell once said, "It is mud or monkey." But this lowly origin does not destroy the dignity of man; his real dignity consists not in his origin but in what he is and in what he may become.

If only the theological opponents of evolution could learn anything from past attempts to confute science by the Bible they would be more cautious. It was once believed universally that the earth was flat and that it was roofed over by a solid "firmament," and when scientific evidence was adduced to show that the earth was a sphere and that the "Firmament" was not a solid roof, it was denounced as opposed to the Scriptures. Those who have visited the Columbian Library in the Cathedral of Seville will recall the Bible of Columbus with marginal notes in his own handwriting to prove that the sphericity of the earth was not opposed to the Scriptures, and a treatise written by him while in prison to pacify the Inquisition. Today only Voliva and his followers at Zion City maintain that the earth is flat, and the heavens a solid dome, because this is apparently taught by the Scriptures.

The central position of the earth in the universe with all heavenly bodies revolving around it was held to be as certain as holy writ. All the world knows the story of "Starry Galileo and His Woes" at the hands of the Inquisition, but the Copernican theory was opposed not only by the Roman Catholic Church, but also by the leaders of the Reformation. Martin Luther denounced it as "the work of a fool"; Melanchthon declared that it was neither honest nor decent to teach this pernicious doctrine, and that it should be repressed by severe measures, and John Wesley declared hat it "tended toward infidelity." Even as late as 1724 the Newtonian theory of gravity was assailed by eminent authorities as "atheistic," since "it drove God out of His universe and put a law in His place."

BRYAN'S AUTO DE FE

The conflict between geology and Genesis as to the days of creation and the age of the earth lasted until the middle of the last century, and students of Dana's geology will recall the reconciliation between the two which that great man devoutly undertook. But, by the ultra-orthodox, he and other Christian geologists were denounced as infidels and as impugners of the sacred record. It took three hundred years to end this conflict, if it may be said to be wholly ended now, but certainly no intelligent person now believes that the earth was made just 5,926 years ago and in six literal days.

And now comes Mr. Bryan in this twentieth century of enlightenment preaching a new auto de fe, attempting to establish an inquisition for the trial of science at the bar of theology! He proposes to prohibit the teaching of evolution by fine and imprisonment, to repeal a law of nature by a law of Kentucky. He proposes to gather into the fold of his narrow theology all existing public and private schools, colleges and universities and to allow evolutionists and agnostics to found their own schools. In view of the fact that, with the exception of a few sectarian institutions, all our colleges and universities are dedicated to "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," that for a generation at least they have turned away from the teaching of dogmatic theology to the cultivation of science, literature and art, that they have during this period received great benefactions for the expressed or implied purpose of carrying on this work in the spirit of freedom to seek, to find and to teach the truth as God gives men to see the truth —in view of these considerations it may well be asked whether it would not be more fitting for Mr. Bryan to establish his own institution for teaching his own views of science and theology, as Dowie, for example, did at Zion City, rather than to attempt to convert existing institutions to that purpose.

Scientific investigators and productive scholars in almost every field have long since accepted evolution in the broadest sense as an established fact. Science now deals with the evolution of the elements, of the stars and solar system, of the earth, of life upon the earth, of various types and species of plants and animals, of the body, mind and society of man, of science, art government, education and religion. In the light of this great generalisation all sciences, and especially those which have to do with living things, have made more progress in the last half century than in all the previous centuries of human history. Even progressive theology has come to regard evolution as an ally rather than as an enemy.

In the face of all these facts, Mr. Bryan and his kind hurl their medieval theology. It would be amusing if it were not so pathetic and disheartening to see these modern defenders of the faith beating their gongs and firing their giant crackers against the ramparts of science.

Reservations Vitiate Treaty, Says Tardieu

BY ANDRE TARDIEU

(Former French High Commissioner to the United States)

Paris, April 1.—France is commencing fully to realise that the United States wants no European entanglements.

The statement is hard for us to understand, but we do not blame America.

We know that it is not an unfriendly attitude. We realise all that seems to be behind it, but we must accept the state of facts as they exist. We would have preferred to have worked together. Since we cannot we will work alone.

Still Americans would be unjust to complain over our decision based upon their own acts. It is arrived at reluctantly. But France after all, it must be admitted, feels perfectly capable of managing her own destiny without American aid.

We would have been much happier over that American cooperation, which we expected. But it has failed us.

VITIATES TREATY

For instance, the four power Pacific treaty was ratified by the Senate with five votes to spare. Still, the adoption of the reservation offered by Senator Brandegee, by a large majority, robs the treaty of all its political significance. All action which the agreement prescribes is subject to the decision of the American Congress when an occasion arises.

Once victory was won and the peace was signed, French opinion had but a single thought; namely, to work harmoniously with the Allied and associated powers to make a peace affective which, by its very nature, was a necessarily difficult task. The Versailles Treaty, signed by an American President, nevertheless gave us high hopes of success.

MR. WILSON'S DEFEAT

All know what followed. Wilson fell sick soon after his return to America in July 1919. The real debate in the Senate on the treaty began with the President in bed. In December it was learned that Mr. Wilson refused to accept any reservations. In March the Senate refused ratification.

In the following year, after the Republicans came into power, failure of America to participate in European affairs was accentuated. Instead of ratifying the Treaty of Versailles, with certain articles omitted, as Messrs. Harding and Hughes were believed originally to have considered possible, the treaty was discarded and the Senate voted a separate peace with Germany. Immediately the American delegates quit the Reparations Commission.

The next step by the United States to avoid participation in European affairs, or even to admit the slightest contact between the European nations and the United States, was when Congress voted to collect the allied indebtedness, fixing the limit for the payment in a time scarcely one-third as long as the allies had allowed Germany to complete her reparations. Finally, and with the same purpose in mind, the United States claimed payment of its occupational expenses from the first billion in gold paid by Germany, and decided that after July I not a single American soldier would remain on the Rhine.

IS PAINFUL SHOCK

And to consider the subject in another direction the United States, after itself convoking the Washington Conference, through the Brandegee resolution, now suggests that it is not bound by any joint action resulting from the treaty itself. The facts thus grouped are luminous although they may have seemed obscure at the time they happened. French opinion has not comprehended for a long time, and has experienced a painful shock every time the suggestion was made, that an American policy of non-participation in European affairs, was certain. Only lately has it reached the conclusion that America wanted nothing further to do with Europe. In 1920 the American Republican papers, for the effect on domestic issues, said, "Wait until Wilson is gone and you will see what America will do for France."

Events that have transpired since then, however, simply demonstrate that the United States wants no foreign entanglements, Wilson or no Wilson.

Music Folios In New England Garrets

An indication of the quality of American musical culture in New England in the decades just preceding the Civil War is to be found in bound folio volumes which have lately been brought out, or more often thrown out, from the attics of old New England houses, particularly city houses. Formerly, piano pieces and songs in sheet-music form were published without covers, the intention being that when a purchaser had a sufficient number of them he would send them to the bindery to be made into a book. It is said that old bound books of sheet music, regarded as of no artistic value by persons inheriting or acquiring them, have been disposed of in great quantities to the junk man, and have been sold by him, in turn, to the paper man to be converted into pulp.

Much music published under United States copyright is known to have been destroyed in this way. But that is not the whole story. Much music, too, which was published before copyright became an exclusively federal function, and when it pertained to state authority, has got lost. Of the music published under Massachusetts copyright, for example, much that was privately owned seems to have worn out or got lost long ago. But much, again, it is hinted, that was officially deposited in the Massachusetts state archives, has, in the process of rebuilding and housecleaning that has gone on at the Capitol at Boston in recent years, disappeared from view.

Extended research into the history of music publication in the United States will perhaps yet be made by some pioneer. Considerable material has already been gathered by William Arms Fisher, editor of the Oliver Ditson Company publications in Boston; so the subject has not been wholly neglected. But after all the history of music publication is only one corner of the general field of American musical history, which lies for the most part unworked; and the question arises as to where systematic exploration in that field ought to begin. Should it be in the conservatories? There are probably too much organised on trade-school lines, too much engaged in training singers violinists and pianists ever to take up the task. Should it be, then, in the music departments of universities? That, likewise, seems hardly possible, because they are so engrossed in teaching appreciation of the works of the classic European masters, on the one hand, and in imparting knowledge of the technique of composition on the other. More likely the duty will fall to the lot of non-academic persons—to special committees, say, of the various town, city and state historical societies that flourish throughout the country.

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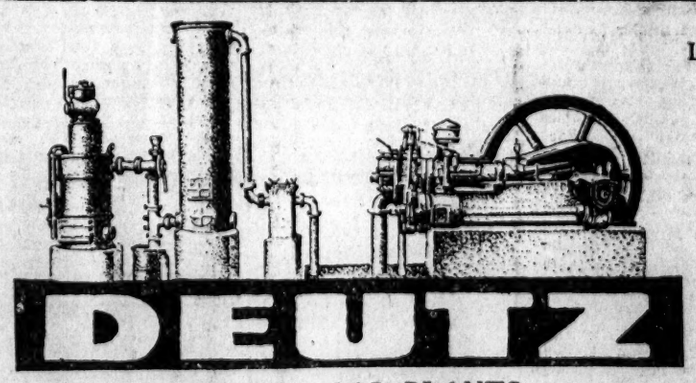
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German High Society Has Lost Its Lustre

Overlords And Ladies Of Junkerdom Take Refuge In Other Lands

Berlin, March 14.—Berlin today, three and one-third years after the armistice, probably is the most transformed city of all Europe in its living conditions.

The more remote 1918 grows in perspective the more pronounced become the visible sociological effects of the war upon the Teutonic metropolis to one who has closely observed it at yearly intervals since the Kaiser and his military satellites were finally forced to yield in their attempt to outdo the records of Attila, Alexander and Napoleon.

The moral effect of having lost has made its heavy impress, but every division of the social fabric also has been keenly affected by the lowered living standard and the altered form of government.

The news despatches on political and economic affairs emanating from Berlin and published in other countries do not afford a background by which events may be interpreted. The capital is in a state of nervous expectancy—of waiting from day to day for what may happen. From the west end to the east end, among people of social place and the proletariat toilers alike, there are evidences of social upheaval and dislocation of habit and inclination.

Formerly the top step of the German pyramid and always looking up at the figure on the pedestal above, German high society now finds itself sadly derangec under the republican scheme of things. The great overlords and ladies of Junkerdom, who once basked in the smiles of the All Highest or paled at his frowns and were subject to the whims of social fortune at court, have been levelled by "democracy" as it now obtains, scattered by dwindling fortunes or ousted by the anathematised war profiteers. Others by choice are permanently expatriated in neighboring countries of Europe, mainly the states which were neutral during the war, to which they fled with their cash and jewels either in the last days of the conflict, when the inevitable outcome was perceived, or at the time of the almost bloodless revolution.

Those who remained in Berlin, however, are dull in their present day social relations and the old order of imposing entertainments has gone. When the present head of the state, President Ebert, ex-sadler, lives modestly in the Wilhelmstrasse with a couple of servants and one soldier in uniform at the gate, what can be expected? inquires society with a shrug of the shoulder.

True the Almanach de Gotha has resumed publication in the last two years, and the aristocratic German families are still listed to a considerable extent, but the ranks are decimated and the social structure is but a semblance of its former self.

As an instance, a great Baroness who resided in an exclusive part of Berlin before the war was noted for the lavish hospitality of her entertainments, at which even the Kaiser and the Kaiserin sometimes appeared. The Baroness was especially well known to Americans in Berlin because of her Thursday afternoon at-homes to American musical students and their friends. The men of her immediate family and her wealth were swept away by the war. Her social position quickly declined with the advent of the republic. She now lives in a boarding house and earns her daily bread by making lace table covers, some of which have recently found their way to New York and have been sold at prices which when converted into marks have kept the now elderly ex-social leader from want.

A comely young lady of the Kaiser's court, who, at the age of seventeen, attended Queen Alexandra as a page during a visit of that Queen and King Edward of England, is a manicurist at a fashionable Berlin hotel. She is practically penniless except for her earnings, is thirty-three years old and is unmarried.

The writer knew this aristocratic Fraeulein as a promising musical student years ago. When she lately chanced to act as my manicure she emitted a gasp of recognition and recollection and confirmed her identity. She calmly refrained from complaint about her fallen fortunes, however, and even declared that she enjoys manicuring. She cheerfully accepted an extra tip as she asked her patron to come again. The Germans are an adaptable people.

Before the war, as all folk familiar with German life knew, the military caste pulled a strong oar in society and marriage settlements with "officiers" were based according to rank on a sliding scale of dowries which brought both money and blue blood into the army clique. This system, which was strongly favored by the Kaiser, still works in a modified way but on a reduced scale. One may say, in all innocence, that the army as a professional institution is not what it was, and the brides of officers are recruited principally from the prosperous parvenu element.

There is more of the original and really exclusive German society today at Munich, the Bavarian capital, or even at Leipzig, than in Berlin, Bavaria, of course, was touched comparatively lightly by the effects of the struggle.

Social Berlin presents a strange contrast, even on the surface, to what it was in the days before 1914. The old Royal Opera, now the Staatopernhaus, where formerly no lady could appear, by the Emperor's order, except in evening dress, is patronised freely by thousands who do not own evening attire and who during some of the interminable five-hour performances munch sandwiches and apples in what used to be the great imperial box.

The very atmosphere of old-time Berlin was saturated with music; the people were music mad a decade ago. What the difference is can only be realised by one who knew Berlin when the whole world of music flocked there and made it the music capital of Europe.

The World correspondent remembers perfectly the debut of Geraldine Farrar at the Berlin Opera and other brilliant nights, such as the night Caruso sang in "Aida," in 1908, on which occasion women of high society took the horses from the traces of his carriage and pulled him through the streets with wild acclaim.

Gone are such days. One recollects how at the Philharmonie, after her final concert before returning to America, Miss Farrar was mobbed by Berlin's music lovers among the aristocracy. In a frenzy of enthusiasm women literally tore the gown from her back that they might have bits of the material as souvenirs. Artists appearing now evoke no such demonstrations.

Prior to the war Berlin was the great clearing house of musical education not only for Europe but for the world. Since 1914 it has been outstripped by New York, by common consent even in Europe, but it is making a hard struggle to regain some of its lost laurels. The famous Sternschen Conservatorium of Musik in the Bernburgerstrasse, of which the late royal professor, Gustav Hollaender, brother of Victor Hollaender, the light opera composer, was the director, is now making a bid to regain its once large international clientele.

In the old days this conservatory, teaching all branches of music, had 1,500 students, the largest foreign representations being aspirants from the United States. Frieda Hempel and Rafaelo Diaz of the Metropolitan Opera studied there. The students at this school at the present moment are principally Scandinavians, Russians and Turks, and of a class of pupils not formerly sought.

Individual vocal teachers like Dr. Julius von Raatz Brockmann of Wilmersdorf, well known in America, are among the fortunate ones who are again attracting pupils from various parts of Europe.

All of the leading Berlin music schools are making especially earnest efforts to attract students from the United States and England but to date they have had indifferent success.

The enthusiasm over music today runs more to the hectic strains of the dance and very light popular music heard at the nightly supper clubs and restaurants. Music critics declare that good music is also conspicuous by its absence on concert programs. As a result there is not the enthusiasm over concerts that there was in ante-bellum days when people stood in line many hours to get seats for concerts or for the opera. Philharmonie Hall and Mozart Hall draw slim patronage, to the astonishment of old-timers on musical Berlin.

The elite of the German capital who formerly flocked to the great concerts are no longer to be seen. The high price of seats has its effect, no doubt, but the people themselves have changed.

There is plenty of music—of sorts—but too little of the kind preferred by the discerning. The reason is not hard to discover—the court and society formerly supported the best in music and made it the fashion.

Another reason, of course, lies in the psychological effects of the strain of the war. The Germans of today, just like the French, the English, the Belgians or folk of any part of Europe, want something lively to offset recollections of the years of mental depression.

In the field of merchandising it is true that Berlin is much more active now than it was two years back or even a year ago. Retail trade is steadily reviving and department stores like the large Wertheim institution, which was almost deserted and only half-lighted a little more than a year ago, are well filled with customers and doing a comparatively good business. This is in the face of the fact that good mechanics receive 100 marks a day as a wage and are not blessed with a plethora of spending money.

Protest Polygamy In French Senega

Paris—Catholics and Protestants in France are joining forces to combat the tacit admission of polygamy by French law. During the war a law was passed making natives born in certain districts of Senegal French citizens, but at the same time allowing them to retain their own marriage customs. The result is that polygamy may be legally pracised in the colony by French citizens.

The moral objections raised by the church, which fears the consequences of such precedent established by the French code, are unlikely to convince Parliament or the Government. The latter, indeed, is anxious that the birth rate shall not decline in the colonies and thus cause France's reservoir of colored troops to shrink. So it will continue to uphold legal polygamy.

Shooting Concrete Houses From a Gun

"Shooting" houses out of a "gun" is the latest wrinkle in concrete construction, writes Cleveland Gaines in Popular Mechanics. The gun consists of a nozzle-like affair at the end of a three-inch hose. Dry concrete is put into a container and water forced through it. The mixture is thus made at the last moment before it is applied.

In building the first of the houses in this fashion a one-sided framework of tar paper and chicken wire was erected. Iron reinforcing rods were placed against this and the concrete shot against it with the use of a gun. A wall two inches thick was "shot" in this way, allowed to dry, and the tar paper and chicken wire peeled off. The result was a solid concrete wall. Doors windows and plumbing were put in place and the wall shot around them.

In similar fashion ceilings, floor, a fence around the yard and other parts of the house and yard were shot. Seats were shot into the wall at one place, decorative designs in another, and so on. The resulting house and yard was a complete home in one piece—a monolith.

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Co-operative Idea Has Rapid Growth

Plan Works Especially Well In Europe, British Reports Show

Manchester, March 29.—The universality of the co-operative idea becomes increasingly evident as reports of co-operative activity continue to find their way to the British co-operative headquarters from almost every part of the world.

The 1920-21 report of the Distributive Society of Vienna and District states membership in the society, during the year, rose from 149,541 to 152-513, and the turnover, from 700,745,436 crowns to 1,877,198,103 crowns. In connection with this increase, however, it is necessary to take into consideration the depreciation of the crown. Two new branches of the society were opened, and the workingmen's Society of Siemens & Halske taken over. The society has 144 distributive stores. Its shares have increased from 3,951,452 crowns to 6,890,935 crowns, and the reserve fund shares to 34,-649,595 crowns. The savings deposits increased from 15,046,613 crowns in September, 1920, to 123,348,615 crowns in September, 1921. Altogether 1627 persons are employed in the various departments of the society, and of these, 738 are women.

Co-operation is proving of inestimable value to the new Republic of Czecho-Slovakia, judging from the reports to hand, which indicate that the Tzechs are rapidly recovering from the ravages of the war. The co-operative societies are providing food for the people at cost price, constructing homes, promoting enterprises which are owned and operated by the workers, furnishing light and power, giving all kinds of insurance on a nonprofit basis, and getting control of banking and credit, which they administer on a co-operative system. There are 12.336 co-operative societies in the country, half of which are banking and credit institutions. The local and district banks have a membership of 610,000. The General Bank at Prague, which is the center of the banking and credit system, has branches in the most important and industrial sections of the Republic.

The Lega Nazionale delle Co-operative (National League of Co-operatives), which recently held its nineteenth annual congress at Milan, is the largest co-operative federation in Italy, numbering in 1920, 2132 affiliated societies, and at the end of 1921, 4197, an increase of 2065 societies. In addition to these affiliated societies, more than 4000 other societies are connected with the local and internal federations, so that the league has over 8000 societies under its wings. Of these 8000 societies, 3600 are consumers societies, 2700 are workers' societies, 700 are land cultivators' societies, and 1000 are societies of various types. The individual membership of the league is close to 2,000,000; the share capital and other funds amount to 600,000,-000 lire, and the turnover in 1920 amounted to 1,500,000,000 lire.

The Lega Nazionale delle Co-operative, of course, by no means represents the full extent of the Italian co-operative movement, which embraces some 15,000 societies of all kinds. The government figures for March 31, 1921, record 19,510 societies of all kinds; but as a large number of societies have since become defunct, possibly between 10 and 20 percent, 15,000 is given as a safe estimate. This number is twice that of pre-war days, when there were 2400 distributive societies, 3100 productive and labor societies, 1100 agricultural societies, and 900 miscellaneous societies.

As the number of societies has increased, new federations have been formed, such as the Union of Combatants and the neutralist union, as well as the Italian Co-operative Confederation (Confederazione Co-operative Italiana), which is organized in the Roman Catholic interest and officially embraces 2400 consumers' societies organized in 68 provincial federations. The recorded turnover of the industrial labor societies amounts to 1,500,000,000 lire, or £60,000,000, while the turnover of the industrial productive and agricultural societies altogether is estimated at 2,000,000,000, or £80,000,000. The activities of agricultural societies affiliated to the National League extend to 200,000 hectares or 500,000 acres of land.

From Norway comes the news that the Wholesale Society of Norwegian Distributive Societies made substantial progress in 1921. Although the number of societies increased only from 401 to 402, the membership of the societies increased by more than 1000. The circulation of the journal "Kooperation" was 67,-000. The turnover of the wholesale society increased by 3,000-000 crowns to 20,966,232 crowns. The savings deposits in the banking department amounted to 2,881,495 crowns. During the year, the insurance company "Samvirke" began operations, and at Trondhjem a department for agricultural produce was established, which, after three months, recorded a turnover of 274,265 crowns.

In Hungary a co-operative bank has been formed, the "Torekves" ("Endeavor") by name. All the Hungarian workers' co-operatives have joined with all other workers organisations to free themselves from the clutches of private capitalism. The "Torekves," which includes the savings bank department of the great Budapest General Co-operative Society, has a capital of 10,000,000 crowns. The shareholders are co-operative societies and trade unions, from which the directors are elected.

The turnover of the Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society for 1921 was 359,147,294.56 Finnish marks, the increase being, as compared with the previous year, 35,433,851.51 Finnish marks, or 10.9 percent. The turnover of the society during January of the present year reached the sum of 26,689,886.16 Finnish marks, an increase of 13,869,526.76 Finnish marks over the corresponding month in 1921.

The wholesale society of the German consumers' co-operative societies had a total turnover of 2,400,000,000 marks in 1921, which, compared with the amount for 1920, shows an increase of more than 1,000,000,000 marks, or 78.13 percent. Included in this turnover were goods of the wholesale society's own make to the value of 234,000,000,000 marks, compared with 156,000-000 marks in the previous year. The turnover in the banking department reached the sum of 3,400,000,000 marks, which was 1,600,000,000, or 95.96 percent more than in 1921.

War On Guillotine Revived In France

Putting To Death Of Landru Awakes Slumbering Hostility To Capital Punishment

Paris, March 21.—Through the publicity given to the Landru execution, interest has again been attracted to the guillotine, and the Socialist papers, of which there are a number in Paris, are demanding abolition of capital punishment or that guillotinings take place in the privacy of prison.

In fact the public is not admitted to executions, except when there is laxity on the part of the local officials, the publicity being due to the presence of reporters. It is urged that reporters should not be required to attend such functions, as the public would accept as accurate any prison governor's announcement that a man had been guillotined without assurance by newspaper men.

In a few weeks the guillotine will have operated for 130 years in France. Before the Revolution condemned persons were put to death in various ways. In some cases bones were broken by blows from an iron bar. Others were made to die in agony on the wheel. Many nobles were decapitated with the sword. The majority, however, were hanged. In 1700, a humanitarian, Dr. Guillotin, procured the issuing of a decree that a criminal should be decapitated by a simple machine with a knife, "which should fall like the thunder." Actually, Guillotin, who was a professor of anatomy in the Paris School of Medicine, had nothing to do with the construction of the minister machine, and he died of chagrin because his name was given to it.

A German harpsichord maker named Schmitt built the first guillotine under the direction of Dr. Louis, Secretary of the Academy of Surgery. Louis XVI., who prided himself on his skill as a locksmith and his knowledge of mechanics, is said to have advised the adoption of the triangular form of knife instead of the scythe-shape of the original design. This story of the King, who was subsequently to lose his head on the guillotine, is discredited in many quarters, although it appears in the "Memoires" of Samson, one of the great hangmen.

To the first guillotining, which took place in 1792 on the Place de Greve, the people of Paris thronged in crowds. At the swift end of Nicholas Pelletier, a footpad who had robbed and stabbed to death a traveller, they clapped their hands with satisfaction. After that the guillotine was kept busy. From August, 1792, to July, 1794, 2,633 persons were beheaded, including 334 women.

In recent years the amount of guillotining has largely depended on the personal views of the President of the moment. Thirty years ago President Carnot executed everybody who had been sentenced to death. Then President Fallieres went to the other extreme, being opposed to guillotining anybody. This led to an outcry, in consequence of which criminals guilty of particularly brutal murders escaped the penalty. From 1912 the death machine has worked with regularity.

But there has always been a latent hostility and the Landru case has brought it to the surface. In addition to the cry for abolition of capital punishment there is a demand for certitude that a man is guilty before being beheaded, and in Landru's case certitude was not established.

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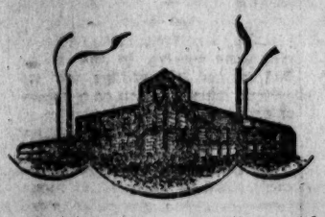

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Backscratching As An Art

By Ben Hecht

(Author Of "Erik Dorn")

Who ruins the writers of America? The censorship, the Comstocks, the indifferent public won't support the arts! Of course not. The clubwomen ruin the writers. Writers are ruined by the social adulation they receive from people who seek to acquire a sense of superiority by scratching the backs of their superiors.

Once a writer is seduced by the desire to have his back scratched, to listen to applause, to hear women hanging on his words and asking him such questions as: "How do you write?" "What makes genius?"—once this happens he is gone.

The Chautauqua salute is fatal to the artist. Why? Because the artist outside his specialisation is usually an inferior critizen. He has the ordinary instincts of the bounder. And unconsciously he becomes preoccupied with using his talent or genius as a social asset.

And then he falls into even a worse pitfall. He grows to admire the stimulus of backscratching inferiors, the stimulus of women's praise more than he admires the sense of privacy, the thrill of work well done, which he can share with no one. In other words, his egoism disintegrates.

The real egoist is one whose sense of superiority and self-sufficiency is such that the praise of others seems a disasteful anticlimax and the censure of others an amusing blindness. When the real egoist disintegrates he goes after his applause from without. He begins to live in the opinions of others, and introspection for him becomes a matter of reading his press notices.

A man does not write because people think he is a great writer. He writes because, regardless of and apart from all his contacts with life, there is in him an outpouring, an urge. Therefore, all the time and energy he devotes to making people think he is a great writer—lecturing to them, strutting before them, seeking them out to impress them—all this time and energy are wasted.

And, what is more ruinous, his virginal point of view, which is merely a way of saying the straight line between his impulses and his expression, is warped by extraneous ambitions. Ambitions extraneous to his ambition to express himself—ambitions to impress others, to appeal, to be applauded—these muddle up his thought and interfere with the drive of his work.

Laws should be passed prohibiting women from ruining writers by inspiring them with the coffee-klatch complex. I have seen half a dozen good men go down—lose their grip on their work, become a species of public clown—all because the lure of having their backs scratched, added to the lure of earning a few dollars during that delightful process, overpowered their cynicism and converted them into a cross between a bounder and a public nuisance.

There is nothing in common between artists and people who are not artists. Social teas and backscratching debauches will not bridge the gulf. They merely obliterate it. Novelists write out of a contempt for life, out of a revulsion toward people. They write because they hate and cannot accept without protest the imbecilities of their friends, the fatuous pretensions of their admirers. Naturally, this does not refer to all novelists.

We write novels as protest. Because these things we see and hear—the lies and distortions about us inspire us with a desire to proselyte—to correct. We have no interest in the so-called intelligent 10 percent. Their lies and distortions are artificial. Their culture like our own is a minor pose and unimportant.

There are several kinds of novelists. There is one kind that have devoted themselves adroitly to plumbing the soap-bubble worlds of their day dreams. This type is commonly referred to as the hack writer, the pot boiler. They are not novelists, but panders to the evaporating ones who like their day dreams made real for a moment in books they read.

Another type of novelist is the one that seeks to understand the things he hates. And in seeking to understand them comes close to them and gradually writes of life and people as a man might caress his crippled children. This type of novelist is exemplified by such men as Sherwood Anderson.

There is still another type of novelist who deals neither in plots nor characters, but in ideas. This is the novelist commonly called critic. At his best this type is the equal of the other and often the superior. He is one who makes no compromises with the public taste—meaning the inability of the public to digest ideas unless those ideas are sugar-coated with drama—and devotes himself to the great plot—the disclosures of the human mind.

The intellectual minority able to appreciate books is a by-product that has nothing to do with the creation of books. The enjoyment of the minority is a phenomenon that proves nothing. Art and literature mean nothing to the world. Bad art and bad writing are important. They function as a species of drug, an antidote to reality, a refuge from routine. But great art is always dead.

The great books that exist in the world stand as white, silent monuments over the graves of great egoists. And, like monuments, they cannot be used or inhabited. We may admire them, if we belong to the minority. But our admiration of them does not improve the race. Great books remain aloof and unvanishing. They exercise no influence upon the world.

It is ridiculous to assert that great works of art have influenced the world. Art continues to flourish; its monuments to pile up. And in the face of more and more great books and great works of art the public taste sags from generation to generation. In the face of more and more sapient philosophies the public mind continues from generation to generation to embrace the inexhaustible variants of error and stupidity.

People today adore the movies, and the art of the movies is today beneath contempt. They are, as Burton Rascoe once wrote, fit for children seven or eight years old. And yet people "go mad over them." Three thousand years of artists, all working overtime, all burning themselves up in the production of beauty and truth, have produced a generation that goes mad over the movies.

I define the business of novel writing as a species of self-reproduction, as biological if not as necessary as race production. An egoist bears an offspring whose parentage he shares with no one and whose existence remains a monument to his ego.

An egoist does not relish the idea of his monuments running around and mingling with other monuments and reproducting itself over again. He rather fancies the idea of his monument remaining as he produced it—and continuing to shine forth as an ironic and aloof reminder of the fact that a great soul once inhabited the earth.

Prince A Porter

Nice—In one of the palatial hotels on the Promenade des Anglais, where soft-footed servitors in flashing exotic liveries come and go through the atrium, a coal black Footman, his face seamed with vertical scars, escorts guests to the cloak room.

This servitor, who has, indeed, a most majestic mien, is none other than the direct descendant of the ancient monarch who ruled over Central Nigritia, an ex-king of Borneo, dispossessed of his crown some thirteen years ago.

When the lands of his august father were divided between France, England and Germany Prince Brahim Kachala Hengami became a protege of France. The prince made a tour of Europe on the monetary compensation that was given him and was received at various courts with the honors due his rank.

Then came the war and evil days. By the year 1916, having gambled away all his money, the prince found his credit exhausted and was obliged to hunt a job. From Marseilles he went to Gardanne where, in October, 1917, he was operating a machine in an electro-metallurgical plant.

But, embittered by his own swift downfall, Brahim Kachala Hengami began to voice opinions which were of too alarmist a nature at a time when defeatism was in decidedly bad flavor; and, in consequence, he was arrested and sentenced to two years in prison. The declaration of amnesty freed him. He wished to return to Africa, but, after several months in Morocco, he became homesick for France and returned to Marseilles, finally landing at Nice where he obtained the position of footman described above.

Thus the heir to the throne of Borneo becomes a humble servant of the cosmopolitan clientele which fills the great hotels of the Cote d'Azur.

Was her heart as gay as her smile?
SEE
JUSTINE JOHNSTONE
in
"THE PLAYTHING OF BROADWAY"

TIENTSIN AND PEKING
RUGS AND CARPETS
BIG ASSORTMENTS—RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
Also Old Persian and Turkish Rugs
CHINA RUG COMPANY
F94 Bubbling Well Road— Opposite Race Course

THE CREST HOTEL
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
Miss OLGA RATOMSKAJA
Mezzo-soprano
FROM MOSCOW AND PETROGRAD.
MISS RATOMSKAJA
Will render classical and operatic Selections, in French, Russian and Italian
THE FAMOUS DANCERS
JAMES and NELLIE VALENSO
Miss Degar from the Russian Ballet of Petrograd
TO-NIGHT
And Every Night
23 Ave. Haig West 937
FRANK HYDE & JIM FOSTER
Proprietor

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Features to be exhibited during the Week, From May 22nd to 28th
On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 22nd, 23rd & 24th
U. S. EXHIBITORS CORPORATION Presents
Charlotte Walker IN "MEN"

Presenting Charlotte Walker, Anna Lehr, Robert Cain, Huntley Gorden, William H. Tooker, Bradley Barker, Fred Radcliffe and Willet Kershaw

IT IS FULL of THRILLS AND ACTION.
The entire production has been produced in excellent style, and is a
6 Parts POWERFUL DRAMA OF THE PRESENT DAY Parts 6

On Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday, May 25th, 26th, 27th & 28th
THE OLYMPIC THEATRE Presents
IN A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
"Father Serguis or Prince Kasatsky"
BY
THE LATE COUNT LEO TOLSTOY
RUSSIA'S GREATEST NOVELIST, FEATURING THE MOST FAMOUS RUSSIAN ARTISTS
Mr. I. I. MOSJOOHIN, TALANOFF,
Mme. LEESENKO, B. ORLOWA and others
TITLES in ENGLISH and RUSSIAN

A FULL PICTURE PERFORMANCE
A Strong Drama of a Disappointed Heart Played By An All Star Cast
Psychological Drama, Wonderful Acting, Spectacular Scenes
THIS FILM WILL NOT BE SHOWN AT MATINEES
Booking at Moutrie's & Co., Ltd. *Admission: $1.50 and $1.00*

Matinee on Saturday, May 27th at 3:15 p.m. Showing
Charlotte Walker in
"MEN"

Matinee on Sunday, May 28th at 3:15 p.m. Showing
Marguerite Clark in
"COME OUT of the KITCHEN"
And Two New Episodes of "THE BLUE FOX"

There is
REAL JAZZ
AT
ST. GEORGE'S CAFE
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Dinner Dance Every Evening

Special Dinner Dance De-Luxe
Every Saturday
Tea Dansant
Every Sunday
4:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Phone (West 802 (West 2279
Book Your Table Early
YIH AH PAO, *Proprietor*
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URGENT TELEGRAM

We have received instructions from a Jeweler to immediately dispose of a large collection of magnificent Jewelry at prices far below cost
Including:
DIAMONDS
Set in Platinum
RINGS,
EAR-RINGS,
NECKLACES,
TIARAS, Etc.
MUST BE SOLD IN TEN DAYS MAY 21st to 31st
We invite all our respected patrons not to miss this remarkable display.
Also a large selection of beautiful Paradise plumes.
Rietstermans
ANTIQUES & DIAMONDS
Palace Hotel Building
Telephone: C. 348

"Ah-ha! I perceive that you dine at the Trocadero"

FIRST CLASS TABLE d'HOTE MEALS AT REASONABLE CHARGES
SPECIAL MONTHLY RATE TO BOARDERS
Direct Supervision and Management of
J. A. RAYNES
Noted for the unvarying excellence of its Steaks, Chops, Mixed Grill, Sea Food, Poultry, etc.
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HIRE SERVICE
CARS & TRUCKS
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LEE LEE GARAGE
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H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

Vulcanizing *Repairing*

The China Press

大陸報

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

PHILADELPHIA DIAMOND GRID BATTERY

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO. Honzkong Road

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1922

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai American School.

Tenders are invited by the ilding Committee of the Shang- i American School for the ection and completion of a oup of School Buildings on the hool property on Avenue Petain French Concession.

Plans and specifications and rm of tender may be obtained on making application on the floor at 20 Museum Road.

A marked check for Taels 00.00 (One thousand Taels) to deposited by intending tenders the time of securing plans and ecifications and which will be turned on receipt of a bona-fide nder on or before June 12th, 22.

The Committee reserves the ght to reject any or all tenders bmitted. 48793

Chinese Government Railways Peking-Hankow Line

NOTICE

The public is hereby informed hat Mr. C. H. Chau has resumed is official duty as the Managing Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

By Order.

eking, May 15th, 1922. 48780

Fresh Mango Pulp

The only perfect substitute for the fresh Mango on the World's Market.

Packed without sugar. Flavour & taste quite natural. Best for Ice Cream, Pudding, Cakes, etc.

Nothing like a trial.

Insist upon having it from your grocer.

Sole Agents:

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Tel. C. 923.

No. 9 Hankow Road. 48680

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Moderate Rent

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FRESH BUTTER "DAISY" BRAND and "MEADOW" BRAND in one-lb. pats.

Fresh, Pure, and Delicious.

These brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied daily to all leading Storekeepers.

OUTPORT ORDERS

Butter for outports (minimum 10 lbs.) is packed in pure machine made ice, free of charge. Orders may be sent to us direct.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

5 Peking Road, Shanghai, Tel. C. 346.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of **James S. Stagg,** *Deceased.*

Cause No. 1708
Estate No. 429

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James S. Stagg, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 28, 1922, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

The Clerk of the United States Court for China, 11 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China.

Aoril 28, 1922. 48147

Announcement

A. C. Selmon M. D. and Bertha Loveland-Selmon M. D. beg to announce that they have removed to 4 Ezra Road. Offices on the third floor of the Edward Ezra Building, over the Asia Banking Corporation.

Dr. Loveland-Selmon's practise is confined to obstetrics (care of confinements) and diseases of children.

Office Hours: 10-12, 2-4 and by appointment.

Telephone C. 975.

48471

We are the

SOLE AGENTS and DISTRIBUTORS for

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The Ideal Antiseptic and Disinfectant

Large Stocks Carried

Let us quote you on your requirements

Sample and Price List sent on request

The Jensen Trading Co.

130 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. 'Phone C. 7134. 47216

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Alex. Renner

(Specialist in Women's and Internal Diseases) has recommenced practice at

11B NANKING ROAD

(Chinese-American Bank Building)

Tel. C. 6980

Office Hours: 11-1 and 4-6

Residence: Kalee Hotel

Tel. C. 666 46171

Conseil D'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1911

(6% Debentures)

Notice is hereby given to the holders of debentures of the above Loan that the drawing of the 115 debentures to be redeemed in 1922, has taken place at the French Municipal Hall on Wednesday, May 17, at 3 p.m.

The debentures to be redeemed are as follows:—

Nos. 1189, 687, 3979, 1337, 1569, 2647, 3619, 799, 3235, 93, 2001, 3322, 3504, 2969, 2825, 3940, 3853, 3582, 3971, 2773, 2389, 1366, 3653, 2912, 3251, 1611, 649, 1297, 2351, 3611, 1306, 1795, 3038, 553, 2789, 385, 3260, 2632, 162, 1668, 3876, 1774, 3412, 815, 3766, 1192, 2090, 226, 1573, 2433, 3293, 2766, 39, 483, 3630, 847, 2481, 90, 3058, 3525, 2930, 3294, 2736, 1143, 884, 1394, 1040, 2797, 3538, 3628, 574, 753, 1548, 173, 2823, 14, 984, 670, 1350, 158, 2625, 2495, 3186, 3355, 636, 3043, 56, 525, 2091, 3443, 3273, 2321, 1118, 2221, 2307, 3883, 2724, 3770, 3100, 1936, 3699, 3004, 1608, 3369, 3592, 490, 1944, 246, 2813, 1186, 2185, 2938, 2659, 802, 683.

By order, P. LEGENDRE, Secretary. 48743

Have you ever tried

SUNSET GLOW COCKTAILS

A Smile of Satisfaction in every glass

Here's how to make it

Half teaspoonful Syrup
Half teaspoonful Lemon Juice
fill glass with

SUNSET GLOW RUM

and shake with cracked ice.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Tel. C. 2021.

NOTICE

During the absence of the undersigned in America our business will be in charge of Mr. R. E. Manders, Assistant General Manager, and Mr. D. Elliott, Manager of our Hongkong Branch, who are authorised to sign for and on behalf of this Company.

THE AULT & WIBORG CHINA COMPANY.

U. G. FRONDORF, Vice President

48758

S. S. "SILVER STATE" from Manila & Hongkong

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex s.s. SILVER STATE will be held at the China Merchant's Lower Wharf, on Monday, May 22nd, at 9.30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents. 48774

Shanghai-Nanking-Railway.

HENLI SEASON.

For the convenience of passengers returning to Shanghai, the Down Night Express will call at Henli at 5.48 a.m. each Monday until further notice.

By Order, THE TRAFFIC MANAGER. 48768

NOTICE

On and after Monday, May 22nd, our office hours will be from 8:30 till noon and from 2 p.m. till 4.30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 8:30 a.m. till noon.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA) LTD. 48744

S. S. Alloway From New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex s.s. ALLOWAY will be held at the Robert Dollar Wharf on Tuesday, May 23rd at 9:00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler and Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INCORPORATED

THE ADMIRAL LINE AGENTS. 48713

Dr. OKS, M.D.

SPECIALIST in diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose. Hours: 9-11 and 1-4

6 Jinkee Road, third floor. Tel. C. 1801. 48755

Dr. M. O. Pfister

Has moved his residence and office to 152 Sinza Road.

Consult. Hours 11-1.

Tel. W. 2774. 48794

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TO DO SOMETHING WORTH WHILE IS TO SUBSCRIBE TO I. S. S. PREMIUM BONDS.

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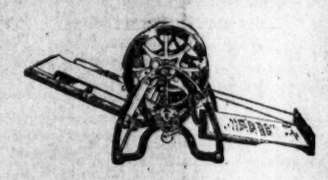


For circulars, notices, etc., requiring 50 copies to 500 or more it is an ideal duplicating machine

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

'Phone C. 4778. 'Phone C. 4778.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

127 Bubbling Well Road

THE WORLD'S DANCE given by Russian Dancing Company in aid of Russian Famine

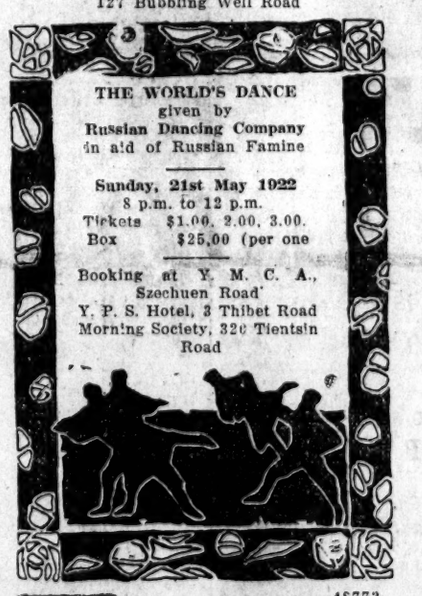
Sunday, 21st May 1922

8 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Tickets $1.00, 2.00, 3.00.

Box $25.00 (per one

Booking at Y. M. C. A., Szechuen Road
Y. P. S. Hotel, 3 Thibet Road
Morning Society, 320 Tientsin Road



48773

Special Annoucement

The British Women's Association Dramatic Section

Presents

"The Purse Strings"

A Comedy in Four Acts

by

Bernard Parry

at

Olympic Theatre

Monday, May 29th Tuesday, May 30th

In Aid of B. W. A. Residence.

Owing to Lyceum being closed by the Municipality, those who have purchased Tickets may have them changed at Moutries where the booking is Open.

Admission $3, 2 and 1

Announcement

DR. EDWARD B. YOUNG, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

has opened an office over the Eagle Drug Company at

P527 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 7097

Consulting Hours (Except Sunday)

Morning-10 to 12 Noon

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Dr. Guido Piazza, M.D.

GRAZ-PADOVA UNIVERSITIES (late assistant to Prof. MATZENAUER).

SPECIALIST in internal, skin and venereal diseases. Surgery. Latest treatments of syphilis. Chemical and microscopical analysis. Consulting hours 10 a.m. to 12, 2 to 4 and 6 to 6.30 p.m., 3 Ezra Road, 4th floor, Telephone C. 6735. 45387

Business and Official Notices

Superiority in the economical struggle is gained by the use of the ever ready

"ADD ATOR"

Pocket calculating machine

It calculates for you without mental work, automatically, quickly and without error, and is simple to handle.

Addition and Subtraction

It draws the balance on the spot,

Achieves also Multiplication and Division Saves time and energy—no more mistakes. The 9 figure machine calculates up to 10 million and two decimal places.

Learned in five minutes—noiseless and easy in action Price Tls 10 each.

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Specialist in the treatment of any kind of Venereal Diseases and Piles. Piles can be cured within ten days without operation and pain (after one treatment by using the English new method of injection).

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256 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 5719. (near Chekiang Road).

CONSULTING HOURS: 7 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Dr. JAMES YUKING

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.

73 Nanking Road

(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)

Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment.

Tel. C. 2127.

PROPOSAL

For the purchase of the U. S. S. POMPEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the U. S. Naval Station Cavite, P. I., until 10 a.m. on the 12th day of June 1922, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of the U. S. S. POMPEY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE POMPEY

Built at Sunderland, England, in 1897, by S. P. Austin & Sons, Ltd.

Structure: Material, steel, propulsion, screw; rig, schooner; tonnage 786 Suez Canal; mean draft 16' 10". Speed: 10.5 knots. Length over all: 245' 0". Length between perpendiculars: 234' 0". Breadth on load water line: 33' 6". Displacement: 3085 tons (estimated). Draft: Aft. full load: 15' 10". Bunker capacity: (42 c. ft. 1 ton) 205. Main engine: tripple expansion vertical. Boilers: 1 scotch marine: 4 furnace; 1 auxiliary vertical tubular boiler about 300 H.P. Electrically lighted throughout. Two (2) generators, capacity—about 40 K. W. Two (2) search lights.

Present condition: Excellent. Recently overhauled. Ready for immediate service and equipped with boats; radio outfit; spare propeller and tail shaft; outfit of blocks and lines; hawsers; ground tackle; cabin furniture; galley equipment ovens; refrigerators; navigational instruments; auxiliary machinery spare parts; canvas outfit; awnings; windsails; staysails; large assortment of hand tools, etc.

The sale will be for cash to the highest bidder, who must remove the vessel, at his own expense, from the limits of the Naval Station within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Captain of the Yard, Cavite.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope addressed to the Commandant, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., endorsed "PROPOSAL FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE POMPEY": and each proposal must be accompanied by a cash deposit or a satisfactory certified check for the full amount of the bid, or by a bond equal to the full amount of the bid and an additional cash deposit or satisfactory certified check for not less than 10% of the bid.

Apply to the U. S. Navy Purchasing Officer, Shanghai, China, for forms of bid and bonds; additional information regarding the terms of sale, etc.

Apply to the Captain of the Yard, Cavite, at 9:00 a.m. of any day (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) prior to the sale to examine the POMPEY.

The right is reserved to withdraw the vessel from sale or to reject any or all bids.

W. M. CROSE Captain, U. S. Navy. COMMANDANT. 48285

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A Dividend at the rate of Twenty per cent, being Dollars Two per Share, on the Paid-Up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable in Taels at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders of Record on the 6th May, 1922.

By Order of the Board of Directors. C. M. G. BURNIE, General Manager.

Shanghai, 17th May, 1922. 48657

THE FAR EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A DIVIDEND at the rate of six percent, being One Tael and 20 cents per Share, on the Paid-Up Capital of the above Company, has been declared payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders on Record on the 6th, May 1922.

By Order of the Board of Directors. C. M. G. BURNIE, General Manager.

Shanghai, 16th May, 1922. 48656

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.

Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)

21, Nanking Road.

Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6. 39034

Just arrived

FRESH AMERICAN Lettuce, Cabbage Cucumber, Eggplant, Dates, Ham

For sale at very fair price

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Prof. I. K. SETO begs to announce the opening of his Turkish—Bath and Massage establishment, along with up-to-date restaurant serving Oriental and Foreign meals. All wants catered to.

Tiffin $1.00
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GLASS SAND

Big quantity produced from mine in ANHUI.

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Sole Agent,

A-153 Broadway, Shanghai.

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S. S. "ALLOWAY"

The s.s. ALLOWAY from New York—This vessel is now discharging all her cargo (except Opium and Munitions of War) at the Robert Dollar Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be required to send their representatives to the wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst it is being landed. All claims against this vessel must be sent in within 10 days from the date of the vessel's arrival or they will not be recognized. All risks of fire at wharf and godowns to be borne by consignees of cargo.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INCORPORATED

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents. 48712

NOTICE

Piles both external and internal cured altogether from the root by external painless applications only (No Knife used at all).

Apply to Dr. MEHTA, 128A Szechuen Road opposite The Texas Petroleum Co., 42464

In Cold Weather

ALLENBURY'S" MILK COCOA possesses nourishing and protective qualities. It is well-known that constitutions are fortified and rendered less susceptible to the effects of cold and damp weather by the use of such fat-forming and heat-producing elements of diet as ALLENBURY'S MILK COCOA affords.

Made in a minute—add boiling water only.

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., Shanghai.

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.

(Bordeaux University, France) SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY AND SKIN DISEASES. American Oriental Bank Build. No. 15 Nanking Road. Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6, Tel. C. 788

Three Beauty Spots In North China

A LANTERN LECTURE will be given by the REV. C. E. DARWENT, M.A., in the Union Church Hall On Monday, May 22, at 8.30 p.m. Admission $1.00 48725

NOTICE

Lea Ya Investment Co., Ltd.

Proprietors of Pharmacie Orientale and The China Photographic Supply Company.

As we intend to liquidate our business, all firms and individuals to whom we owe money or those who owe us money, will please present their bills or payment within ten days to our Attorney, Mr. F. J. Schuhl, 112 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

May 12th, 1922. 48552

Dr. Alexander Rosenberg, M. D.

University of Montpellier (France) Office 38, Nanking Road. Consultation hours, from 11 to p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. Tel. C. 2086. Residence 22, Chaoufoong Road. Tel. N. 737 and by appointment. 41844

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SEAN YOU, ZOO & CO., LTD.

Towels (Turkish and Honey Comb). BATH Robes for Gentlemen, Ladies & children. Y. 16A N. Szechuen Rd. (Near N. Soochow Rd). 47639

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Owner going Home will let to responsible party his beautiful Summer Residence which stands in spacious grounds (9 mow) comprising lovely lawns, tennis court, foreign vegetable garden, deep well.

Private beach with comfortable bath houses. Situated high on bluff right at the sea. Unexcelled, unobstructed view of mountains and sea. House newly painted inside and out—contains four bedrooms each with modern well equipped bathrooms, hot and cold water and sanitary installation. Large living room. House completely furnished with new and attractive furniture throughout. Spacious verandah. Up to date kitchen. Electric light (Delco). Very central-only five minutes from station and post office.

Reply to Box No. 254 THE CHINA PRESS or telegraph "STAR TIENTSIN." 48701

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Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,700,000
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Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund.

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Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
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Bombay	Kobe	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Canton	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Cawnpore	Madras	Tavoy
Cebu	Manila	(Lower Burma)
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Delhi	Peking	New York
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Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

R. W. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme.
Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

Frs.
Capital (subscribed) 100,000,000
Capital (paid up) .. 75,000,000
Reserves 19,962,800

President: Jean Jadot
Head Office: Brussels.
Branches and Agents at London, Manchester, Paris, New York, Bucarest, Cologne, Alexandria, Cairo, Tantah, Ziftah, Zagazig, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin.
Affiliated Banks:
Banco de Cartagena, Madrid, with Branches in Spain and Morocco.
Wiener-Bank-Verein, Vienna, with Branches in Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania, Italy (Tyrol), Yugo-Slavia, Turkey and Asia Minor
A. Kouyoumdjiski & Co., Sofia.
Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager, Shanghai branch.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.
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Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Fowchow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. TSENG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ... $4,500,000
Silver $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. T. M. Etkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plemmer, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	S. Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Peking	Vladivostock
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ..	55,000,000
Reserved Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France,
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

L. Jesieraki,
Th. de Krzywoszewski,
F. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China
Agencies abroad: Singapore Hongkong, Tokio (Japan),

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Manager,
K. K. WONG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.1/2% per annum, will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Every kind of banking business transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907,

Paid-Up Capital .. $3,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $500,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai,
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 365;
General Office: Cen. 2618 & 2619
Branches
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager,
Y. S. Tung, Sub-Manager.
K. K. Tsoo, P. P. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus U.S. $10,000,000
Undivided Profits .. U. S. $5,400,000
Reserve for Dividends U. S. $600,000

Owned by the National City Bank of New York

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanchez
JAPAN	San Francisco
Yokohama	San Pedro
Kobe	Santiago
	Puerto Plata
JAVA	Barahona
Batavia	La Vega
Soerabaya	
	PANAMA
	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $3,584,600.00
Special Reserve Fund $3,584,600.00

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager

Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital $5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $4,500,000
Surplus .....$ 300,000
Head Office: Tientsin
Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso King.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C C. Woo.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address. "Kincheng"
Shanghai
Tel. Nos"
General Office: C. 3099
Manager's Office: 1359
Tientsin Bank: S. 338

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 18,979,250 (about £1,581,604)
Special Reserve: Guilders 23,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM,
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current taol accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLER,
Agent.

行業亞東 The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorized Capital .. $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital .... $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund $200,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG.
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $206,400.00
Undivided Profits .. $120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon Hankow and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Koke, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Depisits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH,
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office C. 7121, 7122 7123 and 7124; General Office.
Cable Address
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,500,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit Central Liegeois.
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Banksinit. SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kinkiang Rd
Tel. Offices: Central 5090 & 5091.
Managers' Office, Central 5094.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1919
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wen

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinnati	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital $2,500,000.00
Reserve $400,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

中南銀行

Authorized Capital: $20,000,000
Paid-up $5,000,000

CHINA & SOUTH SEA BANK, LTD.

74 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Every kind of banking business transacted. Agents and correspondents all over the world.

Telegraphic Address: Chinasosea
Tel. Nos. { Managing Director: C. 6324 / Foreign Exchange: C. 3099
Y. Hou, Managing Director.

FAR EASTERN BANK

Capital Authorised ..... Lit. 50,000,000.—
Capital Paid up ..... Lit. 12,500,000.—

HEAD OFFICE
36, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

BANKERS
London Joint City & Midland Bank; London, England.
Banca dell'Italia Meridionale; Naples, Milan, Bari, Genoa, Palermo, Pozzuoli, Italy.
Deutsche Bank; Hamburg, Germany.
East River National Bank, New York, U. S. A.
Bank of Italy, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.
The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd., Tokyo, Yokohama, Japan.

BRANCHES
Canton—Tientsin—Tsingtao
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts, savings accounts and fixed deposits in all currencies according to arrangement.
Local bills discounted. Cable transfers bought and sold. Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected all over the World.
SPECIAL FACILITIES for Italian business and Exchange, for Gold exchange and for Chinese Stock Exchange transactions.
Viscount di Villa & Mr. W. S. T. Nien,
Managing Directors,
TELEPHONE:—C. 3487 Managers
C. 6678 T. T. and Exchange
C. 2082 General Office
C. 494 Chinese Department.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1|6|20)	60,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

R. ARDAIN, Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road.

Capital	$1,000,000
Paid-up	$ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital ...	$ 500,000

Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centres in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.
General Banking Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Savings Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, General Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBCO"
Tel. C. 6401, Manager's Office.
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

Vessels Due

A. le Rideau,	*Marseilles*	May. 29
Alaska Maru,	*Singapore*	May. 32
Angers,	*Marseilles*	May. 26
Achilles,	*Liverpool*	May. 23
Chikugo Maru,	*Japan*	May. 23
Choysang,	*Hongkong*	May. 24
Chungking,	*Hankow*	May. 27
Delta,	*London*	May. 25
Empire State,	*Hongkong*	May. 28
Esang,	*Hankow*	May. 21
Fengtien,	*Tientsin*	May. 24
Fausang,	*Tsingtao*	May 22
G. Apcar,	*Calcutta*	May. 27
Hakuai Maru,	*Japan*	May. 24
Hannawe,	*Portland*	May. 27
Hainkong,	*Tientsin*	May. 24
Hsin Kiangteen,	*Ningpo*	May. 23
Hsin Ningshao,	*Ningpo*	May. 21
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	May. 21
Kanchow,	*Tsingtao*	May. 28
Kiangan,	*Hankow*	May. 23
Kianghsin,	*Hankow*	May. 25
Kiangteen,	*Hankow*	May. 22
Kiangfoo,	*Hankow*	May. 26
Kiangwah,	*Hankow*	May. 27
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	May. 29
Kungwo,	*Hankow*	May. 27
Kutwo,	*Hankow*	May. 28
Liangchow,	*Hongkong*	May. 26
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	May. 25
Luchow,	*Hongkong*	May. 27
Luenyi,	*Hankow*	May. 25
Ngankin,	*Hankow*	May. 27
Poyang,	*Hankow*	May. 24
Shantung,	*Tsingtao*	May. 25
Shengking,	*Hankow*	May. 28
Shuntien,	*Tientsin*	May. 21
Soochow,	*Hongkong*	May. 23
Suiwo,	*Hankow*	May. 23
Sunning,	*Hongkong*	May. 24
Szechuen,	*Hongkong*	May. 29
Takeshima Maru,	*Japan*	May. 29
Trewinnard,	*Rangoon*	May. 23
Trieste,	*Trieste*	May. 21
Tungchow,	*Tientsin*	May. 28
Tungshing,	*Pukow*	May. 25
Whangpu,	*Hankow*	May. 29
Woosung,	*Hankow*	May. 22
Wosang,	*Hankow*	May. 24
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	May. 26
Yamashiro Maru,	*Japan*	May. 28
Yawata Maru,	*Japan*	May. 21
Yingchow,	*Tsingtao*	May. 21

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia, for Vancouver will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Chinkiang: Mrs. Llentand; for Kiukiang: Mrs. Kelly, Mr. M. D. Silas; for Hankow: Miss Eaton, Mrs. C. D. Steams, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Carscallen and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Lindsey, Miss Tufts, Messrs. Clinton Smith, C. D. Robson, H. Fletcher, G. S. Newman, W. R. Johnson, Permus, J. Donovan.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Kiukiang: Mrs. Musgrave; for Hankow: Mr. E. Spaen.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Tsingtao: Messrs. C. Harpur, J. B. Bobbitt, R. D. Eppes, Yue, W. J. Davidson.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Mr. S. W. Roberts. Miss M. Grant, Mrs. Rowland and child, Lt. and Mrs. Croome, Dr. and Mrs. Coltman; for Chefoo: Mr. T. A. Kines, Mr. Harr; for Tientsin: Miss L. M. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Holmean, Mr. and Mrs. Girandi, Mr. and Mrs. Beaud, Mr. and Mrs. Worth, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Husfield, Messrs. Geo. Matheson, D. E. Ross, G. M. Hemsworth, Whitton.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong: Mrs. Luker and infant, Capt. Campbell, Mr. J. H. Scott; for Swatow: Mr. A. N. Montgomery.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glass, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and two sons, Misses Marshall, Messrs. Aeschbach, Middleton.

Per I-C. s.s. Kingsing for Chefoo: Rev. Hockman, Miss Mabel Mills, Messrs. Mann, C. A. Mackay, Sister Eheldreda; for Tientsin: Sisters Angelica, Walberta.

Per S.H. s.s. Agnes Dollar for Vladivostok: Messrs. A. Vierkel, G. A. Moshkovsky, St. Volchenko, B. Lein, Mrs. Kuzmezoff, Miss Kuznezoff, Mrs. D. F. Kolesova, Messrs. Jan Stanislas Novak, D. Shwetz, I Glejewsky, V. Telegin, Chen Bau-seng, Chau Chin-chuen.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTT SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$840 B.
Chartered	£17¼
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$450 Sa.
North China	Tls. 144
Union of Canton.	H.$222 S.
Yangtsze	H.$22½
Far Eastern Ins.,	Tls. 21.30
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. $125¾ B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$367½ B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	H.$270
Indo-China Pref.	H. $38 B.
"Shell"	105/-B.
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 50 B.
Shai Tug Pref.	Tls. 38 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21 B.
Oriental Cons	13/.
Raub	H.$1 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.	H.$152 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 114 B.
New Eng. Works.	Tls. 8.45
" Pref.	Tls. 4¾
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 147 B.
Hongkong Wharf.	H.112 B.
Lands and Hotels	
A.-French Land.	Tls. 92 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$50
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 15.90
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 104 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 23
Oriental	Tls. 9½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 140 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$137 S.
Green Island	H.$20¼ B.
Langkats	Tls. 10.35
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 80
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$7 S.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	$93 B.
Moutrie	$45
Watson	H.$9¾ S.
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 2½
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.85
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 1.10 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 11⅛
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.32½
Bute	Tls. 0.32½
Bukit Toh Alang.	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 0.30 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 2
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 0.00 B.
Dominion	Tls. 0.50 B.
Jula Kalumpong.	Tls. 4 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.20
Kapayang	Tls. 6
Karan	Tls. 3
Kedah	Tls. 1
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.00
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 5
Padang	Tls. 8
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1
Permata	Tls. 0.50
Sepah	Tls. 0.25
Samagagas	Tls. 0.25
Seekees	Tls. 50 cts.
Semambu	Tls. 0.70 S.
Senawang	Tls. 0.60
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.35
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 4½ S.
Shanghai Pahang.	Tls. 0.55
Sungala	Tls. 25 cts.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 1
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.40
Taiping	Tls. 0.15
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.25
Tebong	Tls. 0.80
Tiangbes	Tls. 1.90
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cultv Dairy	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 103 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 26 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 45
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 88 S.
S'hai Waterworks.	Tls. 135

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers, Benjamin and Potts, 6 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 898

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, May 20, 1922
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Anglo French Lands Tls. 92.00

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, May 20, 1922
BUSINESS REPORTED
Ewo Cottons Tls. 15.50
S. M. C. 1919 7% Debs. Tls. 100.00
Telephones Tls. 88.00
Anglo-French Lands Tls. 92.00
Docks Tls. 114.00

Money Exchange

Shanghai, May 20, 1922
Market 72.575
Native Interest 16
Mexican Dollars
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 285
Copper Cash 232.500
Bar Silver 36
Bar London rate
Paris on London not received
New York on London.. 444¾

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London
Telegraphic Transfer.. 3s. 7d.
Demand ..... 3s. 7⅛d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer ... 79¾
Demand 80

OPENING RATES
May 20, 1922

Bar Silver Spot ...36—3/6 9-16
Bar Silver Forward ..36
Mex. Dollars 72.575
Native Interest 16

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS' SELLING RATES

London (T.T.) 3/7
London (Demand) ... 3/7⅛
London 4 m-s 3/7½
India (T.T.) 273
France (T.T.) 875
America (T.T.) 79¾
Hongkong (T.T.) 73
Japan (T.T.) 59¾
Batavia (T.T.) 211
Straits (T.T.) 65¼

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits. 3/9½
London 4 m-s Docts .. 3/9¾
London 6 m-s Credits. 3/10
London 6 m-s Docts..
France 4 m-s 925
America 4 m-s L/c ... 83¾
" Docs 84¼

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rates
@ 81¾=Tls. 122.32
@ exch. 72.8=Mex. $168.02
Sovereign: Bank buying rate
@ 2s. 8d.=Tls. 5.43
@ exch. 72.8=Mex. $7.48

CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY

Hk. Tls. 5.39 @ 3s. 4 d. £1
" 1.22 @ 73¾ Gold $1
" 1 @ 793 Francs 8.83
" 1 @ — Marks —
" 1 @ 65⅝ Yen 1.70
" 1 @ 263⅛ Rupees 2.92
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ 13.525 It. Lire 15.07

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 80
Demand buying on America 81¾
Demand selling on London 3s. 7d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 8d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS
(Far Eastern Bank)

Time	Quotations	Bars.
Opening:		
9:00	287.00	
9:32	285.50	8050
10:00	285.10	4760
10:25	286.50	14350
10:50	286.60	3150
11:30	286.10	2800
Closed at:		
12:00	287.00	2450

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
Banks' Buying Rate
Roubles 250,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.05

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 15.90=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.23=1 Tael
Marks 235.00=1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 87.10=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 19.60=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 178.15=100 Fr. Francs

PARIS-LONDON RATE
(French Wireless through Reuter)
Paris, May 19.—The London-Paris cross-rate was quoted today at: £1=Frs. 49.10.

STRAITS LOAN
(Reuter's Special Service)
London, May 18.—The Straits Settlement's 4 percent loan of £4,200,000 at 95 and redeemable 1935/45 is being underwritten.

Exchange Fluctuations
Asia Banking Corporation

May 20, 1922

Spot and forward bar silver were each down 1d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 71⅝ cents, and the London-New York cross rate is unchanged at 445. The official Sterling rate this morning was dropped to 3-7, the Gold Dollar rate to 79¾, the Yen rate raised to 59¾, and the other rates changed in proportion.

Our market was somewhat uncertain throughout the day. While speculators were buyers, there was a good merchant demand which imparted a somewhat easy tone to the market. Business in Sterling during the day was done at rates varying between 3-7⅝ and 3-7¾ for all deliveries up to July.

Gold Dollars were done at rates varying between 80¾ and 81¼ for the same deliveries. However, at the close, there were no sellers of Sterling at better than 3-7⅝ for May and 3-7½ for June-July.

The best sellers of Gold Dollars at the close were offering 80⅞ for May and 80¾ for June-July. India, China and the Continent all sold silver in London yesterday and the market there is reported to have closed with buyers at the official rate.

New York reports the market as firm, with no sellers at the official quotation.

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.
Closing Quotation Of Transactions yesterday

Shanghai, May 20, 1922
The Chinese Bonds for 10th year 6%.
$38.80 May
$35.70 June
Nanyang Brother's Tobacco. Co.
$22.40 May
$22.80 June
Canton S. & P. Exchange,
$5.70 May
$6.50 June
Shanghai Flour Exchange,
$23.50 May
$24.80 June
China Cotton Standard of Tungchow
Tls. 34.20 May
" 34.30 June
" 34.40 July
" 34.55 August
" 34.40 September
" 33.35 October
Local Yarn for Standard 16's Cloudy Stork
Tls. 139.50 May
" 141.10 June
" 142.40 July
" 143.40 August
" 143.30 September
" 143.50 October
Shanghai Gold Bar 978
Tls. 286.40 July

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association
Business Done

Shanghai, May 20, 1922
UNOFFICIAL
S. M. C. 8% Debs. 1921 Tls. 109.50
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1919 Tls. 100.00

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Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY
with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.
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Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows in their silk report of Friday:

Our last report was dated May 17.

In spite of the rise in exchange silkmen are showing a firmer attitude and resisting further concessions. Further purchases of New Style for America are reported but as these were effected previously we do not quote rates.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Grasshopper 1, 2, Tls. 925 av. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 875.

Steam filatures have been in request for America in certain quarters, principally in medium grade at some Tls. 10-20 advance. Higher prices all round are now asked with early delivery booked up.

Cables from Japan quote Shinsui No. 1 Yen 1,840 with a strong market.

Share Market

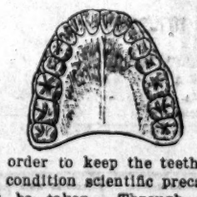
Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows in their share report for week ending Friday:

During the past week the local share market has continued unchanged until today, when prices generally close with an easier tendency which is probably due to the decided upward movement in rates of Exchange. Cottons have come to a standstill again with sellers quoting and buyers holding off. Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., after reaching Tls. 53, close today with sellers at this figure. New Engineering Works have been practically neglected. Shanghai Docks remain unchanged, closing with buyers at Tls. 114 and sellers at Tls. 115. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf and Shanghai Lands both close with sellers at very little better than today's opening buying quotations.

The London market shows no particular fluctuations and the following are our latest cable advices:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—British Issue £76.0.0.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—French Issue £71.10.0.
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer" £3.18.0.
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. (buyers) £18.0.0.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £17.17.6.

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth



In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis, esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consist in:—
(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly.
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Hoover Striving To Keep Prices Down

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, May 19.—Mr. Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce, has obtained the approval of the leading owners of non-bituminous coalmines to a plan for stopping increase in coal prices during the strike by the appointment of district committees of mineowners, representatives of the Government and consumers, through which all coal orders must pass, with a central committee in Washington.

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Modern and Artistic Furniture, including Bedsteads, for Sale or Hire, at Moderate Prices. Made in our own Factories.
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Genuine goods and moderate prices.
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The most perfect substitute for mother's milk.

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TO LET
Four-roomed house at Rue Baron Gross containing 2 large and 2 small rooms, 2 verandahs, bathroom and kitchen. Electric and gas fixtures. Rent $30.00 per month.
Furnitures must be taken over.
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THE I. E. A. M. C. P. & I. B.
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Tsingtao Academy Will Admit Girls

Arrangements Made To Place American School On Coeducational Basis In September

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsingtao, May 18.—Beginning in September of this year, the Tsingtao American Academy will depart from its practice of the past and admit girls as students. The decision to make the institution coeducational was reached following many requests from parents who wished to send their sons and daughters to the same school. A separate building will be provided as living quarters for the girl students. Arrangements are now being made to take over a large building on the point near the present school. Boys and girls will study together in the present building, which provides ample, well-lighted classroom space. A lady dean will be in charge of the girls.

Plans for the academy's summer camp for boys are going forward rapidly. Already more than thirty boys have signified their intention of attending. The camp will be pitched on a wooded shore about two miles from the city. There is a splendid beach at this point. Four experienced adult leaders will be in charge. The camp will be opened about June 23 and will close on September 9. It will be a real vacation camp, with hiking, swimming and boating under the supervision of a trained physical director, and will be the first of its kind to be held in China.

An interscholastic athletic association is being organised among the middle schools of Tsingtao similar to the interscholastic association of Shanghai. This association now includes the American Academy, the Chinese Ming Teh Middle School, and the private Japanese middle school.

A cross-country run will be held on the 26th inst., and the first annual track and field meeting on June 3. The meet was to have been held on May 27, but has been postponed on account of the boat races on that day. The boys of all three schools are training hard for both the cross-country and track and field meets. Because of the dearth of good coaches, all three schools are holding three practices a week together. The jumping events are held on Monday, the running events on Wednesday, and the weight events on Friday. The events in the meet are as follows: 50 yards dash, 100 yards dash, 220 yards dash, 440 yards dash, one mile run, 120 yards low hurdles, baseball throw, 12 pound shot, discus throw, pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, standing broad jump, relay race, and tug-of-war between 1,000 pounds teams.

Britain To Have Radio Broadcasters

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 19.—The Postmaster-General conferred in London yesterday with twenty representatives of the principal wireless companies with the object of framing a systemation scheme for establishing stations and coordinating material which might be sent broadcast by wireless. He announced that wave lengths would be limited in order not to interfere with shipping, air and other services. The Government will probably reserve the right to use the broadcasting stations.

Licenses will be necessary for receiving sets, even if they are home-made.

Harding Asks Steel Men To Abolish 12 Hour Day In Mills

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, May 19.—President Harding, at a dinner to a number of steel magnates, urged the abolition of the twelve-hour working day. He assured them that the Government did not intend to interfere with private enterprise and expressed the opinion that the United States was about to witness a great industrial revival and that the only hope of such abolition was to carry it out before business was in full swing again.

Mr. Elbert H. Gary, President of the United States Steel Corporation, declared that all the 41 steel men present favored abolition if and when practicable. A committee of steelmen presided over by Mr. Gary has been appointed to investigate the matter.

Indian Political Prisoners Bolder

(Reuter's Service)

Calcutta, May 19.—Beliefs that the Swaraj will soon be obtained and that Mr. Ghandi will come to break down the prison walls are emboldening political prisoners who received nationalist newspapers and handed them to the ordinary prisoners, according to a witness giving evidence at the inquiry into the mutiny at the Presidency Gaol on April 27.

The witness, a convict who claimed that he had been educated at Edinburgh University, added that his fellow convicts had vainly endeavored to persuade him to send a false message to the Nationalist press that a warder had struck a Moslem prisoner, when praying, in order to excite public sympathy.

MUSIC

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By Every Mail

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The well-known Prima Donna of Russian Imperial Opera
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Special Tea Dansant

This Afternoon, May 21st,
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With our double orchestra (12 musicians) in attendance. Many varied interpretations and special numbers will delight the dancers.

FAREWELL NIGHT
Thursday Evening, May 25th

And final appearance of Mr. Frank Barron and his orchestra. Mr. Barron and Mr. Aronson have arranged several special numbers for this the Farewell Night.

It will also be Balloon night in our Ball Room —A Special Dinner de Luxe will be served.

Reservations—Cent. 2301-2337
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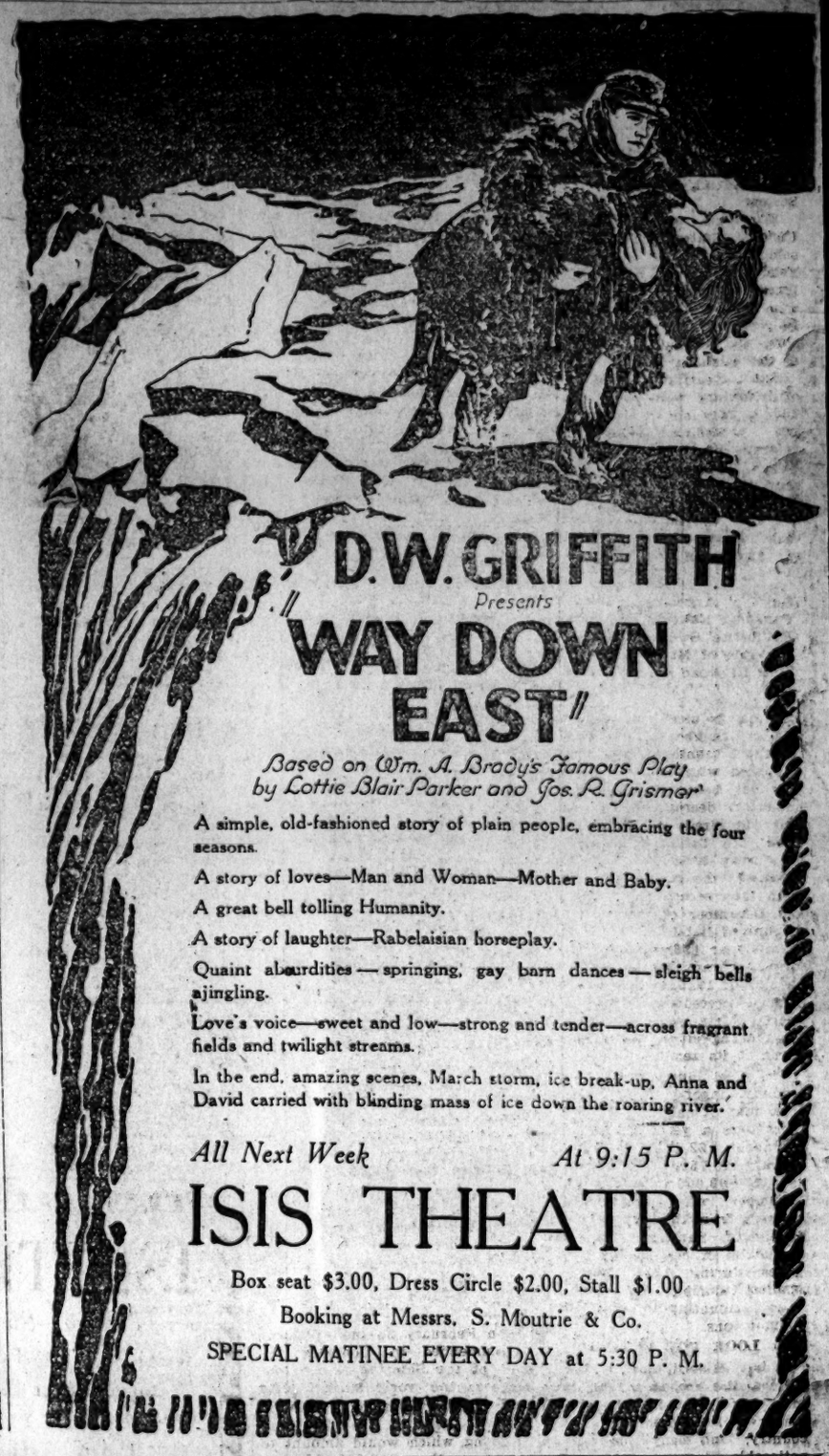

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A simple, old-fashioned story of plain people, embracing the four seasons.

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A story of laughter—Rabelaisian horseplay.

Quaint absurdities — springing, gay barn dances — sleigh bells ajingling.

Love's voice—sweet and low—strong and tender—across fragrant fields and twilight streams.

In the end, amazing scenes, March storm, ice break-up, Anna and David carried with blinding mass of ice down the roaring river.

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Box seat $3.00, Dress Circle $2.00, Stall $1.00
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SPECIAL MATINEE EVERY DAY at 5:30 P. M.

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Which of the three do you desire most!

That is Every Woman's Problem

And it has been dramatized into one of the most spectacular films in years.

This is entitled

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WOMAN! Seeking Love! Blinded by Flattery and sudden fame on the stage. Following Wealth. Following passion. Singed by the lights of the midnight rendezvous of fashion.

BEAUTY Stolen. Modesty lost. Conscience abandoned. The wine of the gilded cafes drained to the dregs of the slums. Then in the driving snow of a New Year's Eve, a new white path that leads to her heart's desire.

THIS is "Everywoman"—a vivid, spectacular beauty-drama of the old, old story—up to the second. Hundreds of thousands spent on the sumptuous sets. Played by an all-star cast of principals never equalled in another motion picture.

With ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

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Economic Conditions In States Improving

The office of the American Commercial Attache has received by mail the following resume of business conditions in the United States:

Economic conditions in the United States have improved somewhat during the month of February. Production in several lines has increased, both wholesale and retail sales are gradually picking up, money is available, and confidence is apparent in the business community.

Bank clearings for the month of February were $26,000,000,000, a very slight increase over the preceding month. Gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks at the end of January show the record total of $2,960,000,000, an increase of $34,000,000 over the December 28 total; cash reserves reached the total of $3,000,000,000, a gain of more than $66,000,000 during the period. The reserve ratio, mainly because of the reduction in note liabilities, shows a practically continuous rise during the four weeks from 71.1 percent to 77.2 percent. Rates on bankers acceptances and commercial paper rose slightly, and stock exchange call money ranged from 3½ to 4½ percent.

Industrial stocks continued their upward tendency, advancing from 69 on February 1 to 73 on February 28. During the last week of the month, however, they reached a point. Sales continue large; apparently the usual Spring activity is beginning.

LOANS ARE MADE

The following foreign loans have recently been placed in the United States between the 1st and 15th of March:

	Amount	‖C.	†P.	‡T.	§Y.
Gov't of Argentine, (Gold) ...	$ 27,000,000	7	99	5	7.25
Canadian National Rys. (Gold)..	11,000,000	5	99⅝	3	5.15
Philippine Government (Gold)..	5,000,000	5	103½	30	4.78
Province of Manitoba, (Gold) ..	2,250,000	5½	102½	30	5.30
Midi Railroad (French francs)	F25,000,000	0			1.38 5.30

‖Coupon †Price ‡Term §Yield

There is usually a somewhat smaller number of failures in the short month of February, as compared with January, and this year has been no exception, the numerical decrease being nearly four hundred. On the other hand, the liabilities last month show very little variation from those of the preceding month. With the exception of January and December of last year, the amount of liabilities in February of this year ($68,000,000) is the largest of any month since the opening of 1915, and exceeds that of any preceding February for nearly thirty years. Apparently the shaking-out of weak firms is about at its zenith.

The steel industry as a whole produced ingots during February at a rate of about 27,000,000 gross tons a year, against rates of about 22,750,000 tons in January, 19,750,000 in December, and 23,000,000 in October and November, when there was a recovery from the very light production of Summer. The total production of coal in the United States during 1921 was the smallest during the last ten years, amounting to only 495,000,000 tons.

LOOK FOR BUYING

It is believed that stocks of merchandise are, as a rule, down to a low point in almost all branches of trade throughout the country, and many look for a noticeable increase of buying which is expected to come about gradually as the year advances. The conservative view is that in a limited and perhaps quite cautious manner distributors and manufacturing consumers have been replenishing stocks.

The already pronounced tendency toward stabilisation of prices has continued. Numerous independent steel companies have announced increases in prices on bars, shapes, and plates. It is reported that these companies have enough unfilled orders to carry them over the next six or eight weeks. A pronounced improvement has taken place in the position of the farming population, which is precisely where the business situation in the United States has been weakest. Wool has advanced to about double the prices of a year ago, and 35 to 60 percent more than four months ago. Cotton declined about two cents per pound in the latter part of January and early in February, but since then has recovered in full. The price of fat cattle has been steady, with some showing of strength, but a decided improvement has taken place in the market for stock cattle, which during a great part of last year was demoralised by forced sales to liquidate indebtedness. Live hogs have been selling throughout the month of February around $10 per hundredweight in Chicago, which is an advance of over $3 from the low point. Wheat has ranged from $1.43 to $1.47 per bushel.

On February 28 the President recommended to Congress the sale of the Shipping Board tonnage at the world market price and the extension of a Government subvention to American shipping which would amount to not more than $15,000,000 during the first year.

Reports to the interestate Commerce Commission show rail earnings in 1921 to be about 3.3 percent upon the tentative valuation of their properties. It must be remembered, however, that maintenance work during the year was kept down to a minimum.

Nifty Wrist Purse Is The Very Latest Out

THE very latest thing out is the wrist-purse, created by Miss Eva Hull, of Los Angeles. The purse is of patent leather, with satin ribbon. It will hold a dollar in change, several bills —and a powder puff.

WOMAN'S CLUB GARDEN PARTY NEXT SATURDAY

Social Department Arranges Final Function Of Season

Unlike most "hardy annuals" the American Woman's Club may be said to hibernate in the summer time. None of the regular meetings are held during the vacation season, though much quiet planning and studying takes place during the summer leisure just as the bulbs hidden away under the earth are drawing the nourishment and strength from the soil which will later appear in flowers.

It is fitting that the club should blossom out for its final function with a Garden Party arranged by the Social Department, and this annual festivity bids fair to be of special interest this year. Every member of the club is invited to bring a guest to this gathering which will be held at Mrs. Raven's home, 405 Avenue Joffre from 4:30 to 7:00 on Saturday.

Dancing and tennis will be the special diversions of the afternoon and competent committees have been appointed to take care of all details. Mrs. H. F. Finkelstein and Mrs. Richardson will marshal the cakes, while Mrs. James Macbeth and Mrs. J. W. Nichols assemble ice-cream freezers. The punch tables are under the charge of Mesdames Hudson and Blechynden, and tea will be served under the direction of Mrs. Loehr. All other items will be supervised by the committee on arrangements, Mesdames Giovannini and Viloudaki. Members finding it more convenient to contribute money than cake or ice-cream are asked to send their gifts to Mrs. James Macbeth, 170 Bubbling Well Road.

All members of the club who were so fortunate as to attend the meeting last Tuesday certainly received a very interesting and informing resume of the past year's doings, clearly and briefly presented by the various officers and department heads. The Mothers' Department closed its season Wednesday with a helpful and encouraging lecture by Mr. W. G. Hiltner on the health of children and adults in Shanghai.

Besides the Garden Party on Saturday the club calendar holds a tea to be given on Monday by the Courtesies Committee at the home of Mrs. J. F. Hammond to the executive board of the past and coming year, the past presidents and non-members who have entertained the club during the past season, and the Courtesies Committee.

On Friday at 5 p.m. at the Royal Asiatic Society's hall the Literary Department will hear two papers, one on "Annals of the Spring and Autumn with Tsu's Commentary," by Mrs. G. R. Loehr and "The Far-reaching Influence of the Chou-li" by Miss Leila Tuttle.

Hail Storm Hits Confucian Temple, Repair Fund Asked

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, May 17.—"Hail stones as large as watermelons, have fallen destroying temples and terrifying my good villagers" telegraphs Duke Kung Teh-chang the 77th descendant of Confucius, to the Chinese Government, calling attention to the evil emport and breaking the news gently that there will be need of some money to make the needed repairs. "Moreover," alleges Confucius the 77th, "this disaster occurred on the evening of the 29th of April at the same time that this terrible civil war broke out in China and was undoubtedly an unfavorable sign from the Gods."

The telegram was received yesterday. It was couched in plain dignified terms as befitted the direct descendant of the great sage and it stated the simple facts that the worst hail storm for hundreds of years had descended upon his Yamen and the Confucian temples near Chufu. The hailstones were as large as watermelons, large enough indeed that many trees were broken down.

The windows of the temples were shattered and two of the temples were entirely destroyed, the telegram declared. The coincidence that this occurred on the eve of the worst civil war China has also known for hundreds of years is also deemed of great importance in Duke Kung's eyes. That these temples should be rebuilt and repaired is absolutely necessary. The details as to the work required and the money needed will be submitted later by the Duke through the civil governor of Shantung, he asserts.

The family of Confucius seems to have been having a rather bad time of it recently and not in keeping with the character of the old sage. This latest disaster followed closely upon a family scandal in which it was alleged that the wife of the former Duke and the mother of the present one was using up all the money granted for the upkeep of the temples for personal pleasure. It was later claimed by the woman in question that the uncle was getting away with this money which he used for opium.

"THE PLAYTHING OF BROADWAY"

Is a mirror of Social good and evil. A wonderful production which will never disappoint you.

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight Sunday May 21st.

WHO IS THE BOSS IN YOUR HOME?

Do you prefer a cave-man lover who thinks he owns you, or one you can twist round your finger?

LOOK THEM OVER WITH

MILDRED Harris CHAPLIN

in

"THE INFERIOR SEX"

A DRAMA OF LOVE AND INTRIGUE

It deals with the startling problems of Courting Days. The Honeymoon, Wedded Life, Flirting, Divorce, Deception, Secret Love, Faith and Truth.

Matinee Today at 3 p.m.

"THE BEAUTIFUL MRS. REYNOLDS"

AND

"THE SKY RANGER"

Episodes 9-11

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight! *Tonight!*

HOUSE PETERS

THE STAR OF A THOUSAND EMOTIONS

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"Silk Husbands and Calico Wives"

A Dynamic Drama of Domestic Differences that brings the Finest Balance of Star, Story and Production

SOMETHING NEW
SOMETHING FINE

Something Different than Every Day Pictures

It is the very heart and soul of a great question laid bare with consumate Art, to stir to the depths the hearts and souls of grown-up Men and Women.

MATINEE TODAY, May 21st Showing

"SILK HUSBANDS AND CALICO WIVES"

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THE PLAYTHING OF WEALTHY IDLERS—

Men had given her everything in the world except a chance to be true to her best self.

So this girl who had sold her young soul to evil had to buy it back almost with her life.

A powerful dramatic story is unfolded

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Featuring one of America's Most Beautiful Girls

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Broadway's most sumptuous revels—poverty's lowest depths; beauty's most daring escapade, a careless wager to tempt and ruin a good man, an agonized effort to save a humble life; power of simple service for others; Lola in her luxurious boudoir, playing with men's passions, Mrs. Slattery in Mallory Court, weeping over her dead child—these are only a few of the sweeping contrasts in this superb picture which shows now-a-days highest and lowest life.

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IS A PLAY TO MAKE THE MOST BLASE GASP!

Gorgeous, Convincing: It mirrors the real life as no picture before

A superfeature unanimously proclaimed by critics as a rare screen's jewel—an outstanding special attraction

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By all means you must see this tense drama

Book your seats at Robinson's *97 Szechuen Road*

MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

CONSTANCE BINNEY

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"Something Different"

"King of the Circus"

Episodes 7th and 8th

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

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Thrill—Joyful—A three-reel comedy riot!

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A rippling, rousing original comedies of thrills and merry glee

"ALL ABOARD," "THE FLIRT"

and

"THE CORNER POCKET"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, May 21, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer TATUNG, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.), Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. Philip, will leave on Monday, May 22, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain Williams, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Tuesday, May 23, at midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer CHUNGKING, Captain J. Legge, will leave on Monday, May 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.), Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881. Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer WOOSUNG, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, May 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.). Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer LUENYI, Capt F. D. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer WUCHANG, Captain W. Frazier, will leave on Saturday, May 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents Tel. No. C. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG DIRECT.—The Steamer HAWAII MARU, Capt. T. Suruga, will be despatched from O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on Sunday p.m., May 21. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. C. No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday, May 23, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer SUIYANG, Captain W. Shane, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 23, at 5 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. IRENE, Capt. Pataurel, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer HSINCHI, Captain Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. YINGCHOW, Capt. G. D. S. Mills, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 23, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.). Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

WENCHOW.—The Str. HAEAN Capt. P. R. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 23 For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer SHUNTIEN, Capt. C. A. Christiansen, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Telephone Central No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The Mail Steamer TELI, will be despatched from Shanghai on Tuesday, May 23. The tender conveying Mail and Passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on Tuesday at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. LANG, No. 8 French Bund. (Tel. Nos. Central 3059 & 3060).

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Capt. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT. — The Str. TAISHUN, Captain Halkett, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

The Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B. C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA, will leave Woosung on Sunday, May 21. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggage only at 12 noon. For Passage apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19a The Bund, Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone C. 181.

NEW YORK, Via DAIREN, JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA.—The Str. ALASKA MARU, Capt. K. Kitano will be despatched from Shanghai on Tuesday, May 23, at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. C. No. 4233, 4234 & 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Siberia Maru	Apr. 27
China	April 28
Royal Arrow	Apr. 29
Golden State	May 6
Tenyo Maru	May 11
Standard Arrow	May 14
Korea Maru	May 18
Petricola	May 19

FOR PORTLAND

West Cayote	Apr. 25
West Kader	May 2
Unita	May 18
Hanna Nielsen	May 18

FOR VANCOUVER

Emp. of Russia	Apr. 22
Monteagle	April 28
Emp. of Japan	May 7

FOR SEATTLE

Keystone State	May 8
Can. Prospector	May 13

FOR TACOMA

Arabia Maru	Apr. 14
Manila Maru	May 10

FOR PORT TOWNSEND

Alicia Hayside	May 9

FOR NEW YORK

Diana Dollar	Apr. 26
Blossom Heath	April 28
Karroo	May 5
Wray Castle	May 10
Bellerophon	May 10
Lisbon Maru	May 11
Euryades	May 15

FOR LONDON

Teiresias	Apr. 21
Kalyan	Apr. 22
Kashima Maru	Apr. 24
C. of Calcutta	May 3
City of Tokio	May 6
Plassy	May 6
Agamemnon	May 11
Hakone Maru	May 13
City of Pekin	May 17

FOR LIVERPOOL

Anchises	Apr. 15
Orestes	Apr. 27
Tydeus	May 15

FOR HAMBURG

Glenogle	Apr. 30
Muensterland	May 7
Glenapp	May 15
Alps Maru	May 16
Oostkerk	May 20

FOR MARSEILLES

Amazone	Apr. 29
Porthos	May 11

FOR TRIESTE

Persia	May 9

FOR BOMBAY

Dunera	May 1

FOR CALCUTTA

Tanda	April 28

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Esang left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Haiphong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Wednesday

The P. & O. s.s. Mirzapore is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai in the morning of May 28.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Coaxet arrived at Cebu from Manila on Friday.

The B.I. s.s. Trewinnard, from Rangoon, left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday morning.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Tsingtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday and will sail for same ports at 8 o'clock this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Dairen and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is due to dock at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN PORTS

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia, from Bombay on May 7, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow afternoon.

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar, from Calcutta on May 6, is expected to leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due to arrive in Shanghai by way of Amoy on May 27.

EUROPEAN LINES

The Glen Line s.s. Radnorshire is due to arrive in Shanghai from London and Genoa on June 9.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala sailed from London on May 12, at 3 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on June 21.

The H. A. Line m.v. Rheinland, from Hamburg, left Rotterdam on April 28 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on June 9.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles on Saturday, May 27, at 10 a.m. Passengers may embark direct at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf from 8 o'clock Saturday morning and heavy baggage must be delivered to the Company's godown before Friday noon, May 26.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Achilles, from Liverpool, left Singapore on May 13 and is due in Shanghai by way of Hongkong on May 23.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic, with the French mails of May 5, left Port Said at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, May 11, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on June 12.

The M.M. s.s. Angers, with the French mails of April 18, left Saigon at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 26.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir, from London on April 28, is expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai this afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta, from London on April 7, is expected to leave Hongkong tomorrow noon and is due in Shanghai on May 25.

The L.T. s.s. Trieste, from Trieste and Venice, left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Azay le Rideau with the French mails of April 21, left Saigon at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Mal 29.

AMERICAN LINES

The P.M. s.s. Hoosier State was due to sail from San Francisco on May 13 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on June 3.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wenatchee sailed from Seattle on May 13 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Yokohama and Kobe on May 30. The liner will sail for Hongkong and Manila on June 1.

The Lumberline s.s. Hannawa is due to arrive in Shanghai from Portland on May 27 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on May 30.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia was due to sail from Vancouver on May 19, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Japan ports on June 2.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar left New York for the Orient by way of Panama and San Francisco on May 14.

The Dollar s.s. Margaret Dollar (ex Celestial) was due to arrive at Yokohama from San Francisco yesterday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wytheville left Savannah for Yokohama on May 7.

The Adl. Line s.s. Eastern Knight, from New York, left Honolulu for Yokohama on May 13.

The O.S.K. s.s. Alaska Maru, from Singapore, left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow. The steamer will sail for New York by way of Dairen, Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama ports on Tuesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Elkton, enroute for New York, arrived at Marseilles from Singapore on May 13.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia has been delayed by dense fog and will sail for Vancouver by way of Japan ports this afternoon. The tenders with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 12 o'clock noon.

The Adl. Line s.s. Hanley, from Seattle, left Moji for Tsingtao on May 17.

The Adl. Line s.s. Silver State is also delayed by the fog and will dock at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf early this morning. The liner will sail for Seattle by way of Japan ports at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

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CAPT. SCHIERHORST

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S.S. "MARGARET DOLLAR" (ex Celestial) May/June
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SAILING FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

EMPRESS OF ASIA

Sails for Vancouver Sunday, May 21. Tender with outgoing passengers and hand baggage only leaves the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Largest Steamers on the Pacific

LARGEST STEAMERS BETWEEN CANADA AND EUROPE.

Steamer	Leave S'hai	Arrive Vanc'r	Connecting with	Leave Quebec	Arrive S'hampton C'bourg
E. Asia	May 21	June 5	E. France	June 13	June 20
E. Canada	June 9		E. India	July 5	
E. Russia	June 17	July 3	E. France	July 11	July 18
E. Japan	July 1	July 19	E. Scotland	July 25	Aug. 1
E. Asia	July 15	July 31	E. France	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
E. Canada	July 29	Aug. 14	E. Scotland	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
E. Russia	Aug. 12	Aug. 28	E. France	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
E. Australia	Aug. 26	Sept. 11	E. Scotland	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
E. Asia	Sept. 9	Sept. 25	E. France	Oct. 3	Oct. 10

*Winter Season—sails from St. John to Liverpool.

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA

Empress of Russia ..... June 3
Empress of Asia ..... July 1

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16 DAYS SHANGHAI TO SEATTLE

Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	May 21	June 6
S.S. "PINE TREE STATE"	June 4	June 20
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	June 18	July 4
S.S. "BAY STATE"	July 2	July 18
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	July 16	Aug. 1

SUBSEQUENT SAILINGS EVERY FOURTEEN DAYS

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	June 1
S.S. "BAY STATE"	June 15
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	June 29
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	July 13
S.S. "PINE TREE STATE"	July 27

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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S. EMPIRE STATE ..... May 30
S.S. HOOSIER STATE ..... June 24
S.S. GOLDEN STATE ..... July 8

FOR HONGKONG via MANILA.

S.S. HOOSIER STATE ..... June 4
S.S. GOLDEN STATE ..... June 25
S.S. EMPIRE STATE ..... July 16

Stay of steamers in Manila 3 days, in Hongkong 6 to 8 days.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA

S.S. PATRICK HENRY ..... May 22
S.S. EASTERN TRADER ..... June 15

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO SERVICE

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S.S. PRESIDENT HAYES from Hongkong June 2
S.S. WOLVERINE STATE do June 30

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S.S. "TAIYO MARU" ...via Nagasaki ..... June 25
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU ..via Dairen ..... July 11
S.S. "TENYO MARU ...via Nagasaki ..... July 23

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila ..... June 6
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S.S. "TENYO MARU direct ..... July 7
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S.S. "WEST FARALON" JUNE 17th

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(Subject to change)

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S.S. "NANKING" ..... June 2 Aug. 18 Oct. 23
S.S "CHINA" ..... July 9 Sept. 19 Nov. 30

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA" ..... June 25 Sept. 5 Nov. 16
S.S. "NANKING" ..... July 31 Oct. 10 Dec. 19

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Telephones:

General Office Central 4773
Agent Central 6313

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE
Suwa Maru .....May. 21 — Tokushima Maru ....June 11
Fushimi Maru .....June. 5

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE FROM KOBE
Kaga Maru .....June 3
Iyo Maru .....June 17 (from Shanghai)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL (Calling at Dairen and Japan ports).
Durban Maru .....June. 13

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN FROM KOBE
"Kawachi Maru" ....May. 27

FOR JAPAN
Yawata Maru .....May. 24 — Yamashiro Maru ....May. 31
Chikugo Maru .....May. 25 — Takeshima Maru ....June. 1
Hakuai Maru ..... May. 27 — Kumano Maru .....June. 3

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.
Iyo Maru ..... May 31

FOR AUSTRALIA, sailing from Hongkong
Tango Maru .....June 20 — Aki Maru .....May 22

For freight, passage and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
2, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.
Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159 and 2729; Freight Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 167. (Local) North 1154, 1157.
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

LUMBERLINE

FREIGHT SERVICES BETWEEN NORTH CHINA PORTS AND PORTLAND, OREGON, U.S.A.

FROM PORTLAND, ORE., U. S.A.
S.S. "HEKTOR" ..... May 23rd.

FOR PORTLAND, ORE., U. S. A.
S.S. "NIELS NIELSEN" ..... Early July.
S.S. "LUISE NIELSEN" ..... Late July.

FOR TSINGTAU AND TIENTSIN
S.S. "HEKTOR" ..... May 26th

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland points in U. S. and Canada.

For information as to freight, rates, etc., apply to

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Shipping Office: 4th Floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.
Telephone C. 1464. Telegraphic Address: "Lumberco"

North and South China Line

NORTH CHINA LINE — C&P — SOUTH CHINA LINE

For Hongkong And Manila.

S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 30, 1922
S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... June 17, 1922
S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR ..... July 6, 1922
S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... July 17, 1922

From Portland

S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 27, 1922
S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... June 14, 1922
S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR ..... July 3, 1922
S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... July 14, 1922

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For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board.
Tel. C. 463 No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. (4th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp via H'kong, S'pore, Colombo and Port Said.
S.S. "ATLAS MARU" ..... July 6

FOR NEW YORK. Via San Francisco, Panama and Japan Ports.
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" (Cargo only) ..... May 23

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE, ViaDairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... June 1

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... May 21

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin & Dairen via Tsingtau.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" (Direct to Dairen) ....May 29

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... May 30

FOR JAPAN, Via DAIREN.
S.S. "PEKING MARU" ..... June 1

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office. 2 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office. 26 Yangtszepoo Road, ...Phone East 208 and 212.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt.	DONGOLA KHYBER DELTA KASHMIR	May 20 June 3 June 17 July 1
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA SOUDAN	June 7 July 10
Calcutta—via Kobe.	TAKADA GRE. APCAR	May 22 May 28
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TANDA TAKADA	May 19 June 8
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	EASTERN ARAFURA ST. ALBANS	June 1 July 6 Aug. 3

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.
Telephones: General: Central 169 / Passage: Central 2510 / Freight: Central 2069

M Messageries Maritimes M

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.
MAIL STEAMERS.

	Next sailings from Marseilles	Probable arrival at Shanghai	Probable sailing from Shanghai
ANGKOR			27th May.
ANGERS	18th April	26th May,	15th June.
AZAY LE RIDEAU ..	21st April	29th May,	24th June.
ARMAND BEHIC	5th May	12th June	8th July.
CHAMBORD	19th May	26th June	22nd July.
ANDRE LEBON	2nd June	10th July	5th August.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)
"COMMANDANT DORISE" expected Shanghai end of May.
"COMMISSAIRE P. LECOCQ" expected Shanghai 1st part of June.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.
Offices: 9 French Bund.

CONSIGNATION. TRANSIT. REPRESENTATION.

The Chargeurs Reunis S.S. "Eubee" will leave on or about the 28th of May for Europe.

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All Modern Comforts *Excellent Cuisine*
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Shanghai, Hankow — Tientsin, Peking

American Express Company
Shanghai — Tientsin — Peking.

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Further information and booklets at Thos. Cook's American Express and also all Trans-Pacific Steamship Agencies.

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GLEN LINE BUILDING, SHANGHAI.
PHONE CENTRAL 6978

The National Way

You are invited to come in and inspect Canadian pictures of all scenic points.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY MAY, 21, 1922

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	U.S.A.	Reg.
TODAY					
Ningpo	Hain Peking		5.00		
Tientsin	Train		17.00		
Hankow	Train		17.00		
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Kingsing	6.30			6.00
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Silver State			08.00	
Japan, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe via Canada, Antung	do	11.00	B9.00		10.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Chekiang	21.00			21.00
	E. of Asia	11.00			10.30
TOMORROW					
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00			
Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow				17.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Fausang		17.00		
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	do	21.00	A17.00		
Tientsin	Taishun	21.00			21.00
Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	21.00			21.00
Amoy and Swatow	Irene	21.00			21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00			21.00
Hongkong	Suiyang		17.00		21.00
Tuesday, May 23					
Newchwang	Paoting	6.30			
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	6.30			6.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00	17.00		6.00
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Shuntien	A3.30	A3.30		18.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00			13.00
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			17.00
					21.00
Wednesday, May 24.					
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Waishing	9.30	9.30		
Japan Ports	Chikugo M.	19.00	17.00		9.00
					18.30
Thursday, May 25					
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Soochow	8.30			
Amoy & Hongkong	....do ...		8.30		8.00
Japan Ports	Delta	A17.00			16.30
Swatow & Hongkong	Tungshing				
Friday May 26					
Japan Ports	Hakuai M	19.00	17.00		18.30
Saturday, May 27					
Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Angkor	B7.30			
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	do		B7.30		8.00
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Fengtien	8.30	8.30		9.00
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	9.30			
Swatow & Hongkong	do		9.30		
Hongkong and Canton	Angkor	B7.30			
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	9.30	9.30		9.00

A Time fixed provisionally.
B. Registered matters at 5 p.m. on previous day.
C Registered matters at 6 p.m. on previous day.
D. Registered and Parcels at 5 p. m. on previous day.
†Specially marked correspondence only

Steamers Arrived

May 20—H. K'teen from Ningpo
May 20—Store Nordiske from Cruise.
May 20—Anatina from .....
May 20—Jinsho M. from Japan.
May 20—Kanchow from H'kong.
May 20—Kiangshun from H'kow.
May 20—Tuckwo from H'kow.
May 20—Tatung from H'kow.
May 20—Hsinming from T'tsin.
May 20—Teli from Dairen.
May 20—N'yang M. from H'kow
May 20—Tsekiang from N. Cus.
May 20—Kaho from Swatow.
May 20—Sakaki M. from Dairen
May 20—Hawaii M. from N. Orl.
May 20—Chekiang from Antung
May 20—Fujisan M. from Japan
May 20—Shantung for T'tao.
May 20—Delagoa M. for Japan.
May 20—Hsinchang for Canton.
May 20—T'chow for T'tsin, etc.
May 20—Alloway for Hongkong
May 20—Shinyue for Chefoo.
May 20-W. Greylock for H'kong
May 20—Itsukushima Maru for Chinwangtao.
May 20—Oostkerk for Hamburg, etc.
May 20—Sungshan M. for Amoy, etc.
May 20—S'kiang for H'kong, etc.
May 20—H. K'teen for Ningpo.

Steamers Departed

May 20—Tehhsing for Hankow
May 20—Shengking for Hankow
May 20—Kungwo for Hankow.
May 20—Siangyang M. for H'kow
May 20—H. M. Scarab for Cruise
May 20—Koan M. for Wuhu.
May 20—Yushun for Tientsin.
May 20—Kumano M. for Japan.
May 20—Wanli for Dairen.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mrs. E. Green, Mrs. E. J. Clark, Messrs. Hunson, Smith, L. C. Boyd.
Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Tsingtao: Messrs. Shirokuedi, Tang An Ming, Belagel.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangshun from Hankow: Mr. Marshall.
Per C.N. s.s. Kanchow from Hongkong: Mrs. Hayes.
Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin: Mr. E. Wellaclove.
Per I-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow: Messrs. N. F. Allmon, E. H. Lae Llan.

YANGTSZE GORGE SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT
From Ichang to Chungking and Return

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CHUNGKING — China & Java Export Co.

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Shanghai. C. 5057.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PANAMA

S.S. "JADDEN" ..... MAY 25

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THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents.
May	21	noon Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	O.P.S.
May	22	7:00* Seattle	†Silver State	Am.	Adl. Line
May	22	— New York via P'ma	Patrick Henry	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May	24	— New York via P'ma	Alaska Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May	25	— New York via P'ma	Jadden	Am.	Adl. Line
May	30	— San Francisco	†Empire State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May	31	— New York via Suez	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June	1	— Tacoma	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June	2	— San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June.	2	— San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	China Mail
June	3	— Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br.	C.P.S.
June	4	— Seattle	†Pine Tree S	Am.	Adl. Line
June	10	— New York via Suez	Kazembe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	10	— San Francisco	W. Prospect	Am.	S. & B.
June	11	— Vancouver	Can. Winner	Br.	B. & S.
June	13	— New York via P'ma	Stuart Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
June	13	— New York via P'ma	Durban Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	15	— New York via P'ma	Eastern Trade	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June.	17	— Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	17	— Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C. P. S.
June.	17	— San Francisco	†Nile	Br.	China Mail
June	18	— Seattle	†Wenatchee	Am.	Adl. Line
June	18	— San Francisco	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June	24	— San Francisco	†Hoosier State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June	25	— San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July	2	— Seattle	†Bay State	Am.	Adl. Line
July	7	— Vancouver	Can. Inventor	Br.	B. & S.
July	8	— San Francisco	†Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	8	— Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.S.
July	9	— San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
July	11	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July	23	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Aug.	26	— Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br.	C. P. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May	24	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	25	— N'saki, M., Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	27	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Hakuai M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	31	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	1	— N'saki, M., Y'hama	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	3	— Moji, K., Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May	21	— London, ports	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	22	— Calcutta	Takada	Br.	M.M. & Co.
May	27	10.00*Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May	27	— Liverpool	Eurydamas	Br.	B. & S.
May	28	— Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
June	1	— Singapore, Java	W. Chopaka	Am.	S. & B.
June	1	— Hamburg, ports	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
June	2	— Bombay	Sicilia	Br.	M. M. & Co
June	3	— London	†Khyber	Br.	M.M. & Co.
June	4	— London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	C. M. & A.
June	5	— London	Glengary	Br.	G.L.E.A.
June	5	— London	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	8	— Antwerp, por.	Euryiochus	Br.	B. & S.
June	11	— Marseilles, etc.	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	15	— Marseilles	†Angers	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June	15	— Liverpool por.	Yangtsze	Br.	B. & S.
June	17	— London, port.	†Delta	Br.	M. M. & Co
June	18	— Rotterdam, ports	Ouderkerk	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
June	20	— Java, ports	W. Faralon	Am.	S. & B.
June	22	— Hamburg, ports	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
June	24	— Marseilles	A. le Rideau	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June	26	— Bombay	†Soudan	Br.	M. M. & Co
June	27	— Liverpool	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
July	1	— London	†Kashmir	Br.	M. M. & Co
July	6	— Hamburg, ports.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	8	— Marseilles	†Armand Behi	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July	15	— Rotterdam, ports	Oldekerk	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
July	22	— Marseilles	Chambord	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May	21	— Hongkong & C'ton	Stuart Dollar	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	22	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.B.N. Co.
May	22	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May	23	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	23	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Am.	Dollar Co.
May	23	— Amoy & Swatow	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	23	8.00* Hongkong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
May	23	8.00 S. H'kong C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May	23	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Fausang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	23	— Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	25	10.00*A. H'kong C'ton	Soochow	Br.	B. & S.
May	26	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	27	11.00*S H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
May	30	— Hongkong & Manila	Hannawa	Am.	C. P. S. Co.
May	31	— Hongkong	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	1	— Hongkong, Manila	Wenatchee	Am.	Adl. Line
June	3	— Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.S.A.
June	4	— Manila, Hongkong	Hoosier State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June	6	— Manila, Hongkong	Taiyo M.	Jap.	T. K. K.
June	15	— Hongkong, Manila	Bay State	Am.	Adl. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May	21	8.00*Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
May	22	7.00* Antung	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
May	23	8.00* Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
May	23	8.00*Tsingtao	Kanchow	Br.	B. & S.
May	23	10.00*Vladivostok	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
May	23	D.L. Tsingtao	Teli	Chi.	L. V. Lang
May	23	noon W. C'foo, T'tsin	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	23	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	23	— Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	26	4.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May	26	— Dairen	Chohei M.	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
May	27	noon W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fukuken M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	27	10.00*W. C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
			Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May	21	M.N. Hankow, etc	Kiangyung	Br.	B. & S.
May	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
May	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
May	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klangan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
May	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May	27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
May	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
			Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT
*A. M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1922

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 6 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
8h. 26m.	3ft. 9in.	8h. 55m.	5ft. 9in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
6	56	7	30

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
1.38 a.m.	1.54 p.m.	5h. 3m.	6h. 50m.	13h. 18m.	7h. 36m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For May 29.98 in
759.2 mm.

AUCTION SALES

Cable "MOORE" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1874 — Codes A1, ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

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45 Kiangse Road Shanghai

Auction Dept. C. 15
Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. C. 6122

AUCTIONS

9 MACGREGOR ROAD
Favoured with instructions from The Concerned.
will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 9 MACGREGOR ROAD
On Monday, May 22nd at 10 a.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Contained Therein

HALL.—Linoleum, Stick stand, hat rack, Brass jardiniere, Garden seat Brass stair rods &c.
DRAWING ROOM.—Matting, Piano stool, Rattan chairs, Tapestry covered arm chairs, Teak Coal boxes, Embroidered fire screen, Mantel mirror, Clock, Imported saddle bag covered arm chair, &c.
DINING ROOM.—Linoleum, Overmantel, Marble clock, Vases, Ornaments, Pictures, Mirror back sideboard, Imported Oak Bookcase and desk combined, Extension dining table, dining chairs, Wall cabinet, Tapestry covered Sofa & arm chairs, "Sun" Typewriter, E. P. ware, Crockery & glass ware &c.
BEDROOM.—Oscillating table fan, Rugs, Skin rug, Fender, Fire brasses, Blue & white vases, Teak double mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Chairs, Brass mounted double bedstead, Brass Double bedstead, Canvas camp bed, Marble top washstand, Pictures, matting, Carpet sweeper, Cupboard, Folding tea table, Clock, toilet crockery, Matting, &c.
PANTRY & KITCHEN.—Ice chest, Meat safe, tables, Small cooking stove, Cooking utensils, etc.
also
1 Fine tone Iron framed Piano by Robinson Piano Co.
On view Sunday, 21st

IN REAR SALESROOM
Monday 22nd May, Commencing at 10. a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUNDRIES & LADIES & GENT'S CLOTHING
Comprising.

DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD (HIGH), WITH HAIR BOX SPRING MATTRESS, Marble top washstand, Golden Cross Treadle sewing machine, Iron Cots, Electric Ceiling & Table Fans, 110 & 220 volts, Ice Chest, Commodes, Wooden figure, Champagne Cooler, NEW LAWN MOWERS, JAPANESE EMBROIDERED PICTURES, Tientsin Carpet, Mirror back dressing, table, Empire Typewriter, GILES DICTIONARY, ENGLISH AND CHINESE STANDARD DICTIONARY, Typewriter desk, pedestals, coffee pot, ORNAMENTS & CURIOS IN BRONZE, BRASS & PORCELAIN, brass fenders, carpet sweepers, Table glass ware & crockery, HAND SEWING MACHINE, Old Motor Car tyres & inner tubes, Large tapestry covered corner couch, DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, Tennis racket Electric reading Lamps, Brass chandeliers, oil lamps, Berkefield Filter, Box Camera, Sextant in case, Teak Dining table, Tennis net, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADY'S & GENT'S CLOTHING & BOOTS & SHOES, Chest of drawers, brass lamp with shades, E. P. Ware, Records, Tantalus, Cruet stand, Inkstand, White enamel Bedstead, Mirror door wardrobe, Rocking chair, Croquet set, Hat & Umbrella stand, Card table, Heating Stoves, Pictures & frames, Books & other periodicals, Linoleum Ice Cream Freezer, Bathroom scale, and a long list of Sundries.

Now on view

IN FRONT SALESROOM
Wednesday May 24th Commencing at 10 a.m.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Including.

NEW ICE CHESTS, White enamelled Wardrobe, ditto dressing table, ditto chest of drawers, washstand, night table, Commode, chair, NEW HAMMOCK BED Large Picture, 1 Large black stained table, teak case, Good selection of Books, White octagon table, black wood wall cabinet, White enamelled single wooden bed linen covered spring arm chair, Brass Curtain pole, 1 Cabinet Gramaphone, Oak stained mirror door Wardrobe, Chest of drawers, White single iron bed, Screen, Perambulator, Electric Vibrator, "Royal" Typewriter, 1 Girl's Bicycle, CURIOS, Brassware, New Raincoats, Umbrellas, Tennis, Balls in sealed tins, New Binoculars, Fine new inverted lamp shades, New American Boy's Bicycles, Electric lamps, irons, and Fans, Enamelled Baths, Crockery-ware, Cooking utensils, Clothes stand, glassware, Garden tools, Gramaphone records, flower pots, Tientsin Carpet, Mahogany stained single bed, and a long list of Sundries.
also
1 Herondelle St Stienne 3 speed bicycle with detachable motor wheel, New Horse-Hide Saddles, (Gent's) Gent's Silver & Gun metal Watches.

On view Tuesday

SUNDRY CARGO
IN BACK SALESROOM
On Wednesday, May 24th at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Comprising:—

11 kegs Iron Nails, 4 cases Saw Blades, 2 cases Tooth Powder, 4 bales Cotton, 1 Motor 10 New Barrels, 2 cases Stuffed Dates, 486 Jars and 93 tins Meat, 1 case Flour, 3 cases Fruits, 18 boxes Raisins, 24 tins PEAS, 9 cases Sardines, 9 cases Assorted tinned Fish, 12 reams Light Blue Flint Paper, 5 sets Drawing Instruments, 114 Dozen pairs Cotton Sashes, 48 dozen Cotton Thread, 5 dozen Tablet Soap, 5 pieces Mosquito Gauze, Stockings Shaving Cream, Fruit Essense, Safety Razor Holders, Straw Hats, Brass Tap fittings, Motor Car Lamps, Razors, Spectacles, Pocket Knives, Files, Magazines, Copying Presses, Stamp Pads, Calender. Pads, Carbon Paper, 20 tins pure Olive Oil and a large quantity of Cotton thread etc., etc.
also
4 cases Rubber Sheeting.
10 tins 550 U.S.P. Monsanto Saccharin in excellent condition.
Now on view.

IN REAR SALESROOM
Thursday May 25th Commencing at 10, a.m.
A USEFUL SELECTION OF LADIES GINGHAM DRESSES AND GENTS SUIT LENGTHS.
Including:—
ABOUT 60 DOZEN GINGHAM DRESSES, Winter & Summer Suit Lengths, Boys Suits, NEW FACE AND BATH TOWELS. NEW TABLE LINEN ETC., ETC.
On view Wednesday.

IN REAR SALESROOM
Friday, 26th May Commencing at 10 a.m.
AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF WINES & SPIRITS ETC., ETC.
20 Cases of Thomas beer, Australian vermouth in pint & quart bottles, 4 cases Peppermint, 10 cases Dry Gin, 6 cases Clapot Fils Champagne, 5 cases Bittall, 5 cases Ginger brandy, and consignment of Grand mausseux champagne, in lots to suit individual buyers.
On view Thursday, 25th

IMPORTANT AUCTION
PRELIMINARY NOTICE
CHINESE SCROLLS, OLD EMBROIDERIES, PORCELAINS AND BRONZES ETC.
Part of a Surplus of Selected Pieces from the notable collection of E. A. STREHLNEEK ESQR.
L. Moore & Co., Ltd.
Will hold an Auction at the end of the present month of a small collection of the above in which every piece offered will be of first class quality and uniquo in itself. Limits if any will be declared in the catalogue and all pieces will be guaranteed.
L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
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W. FUNDER & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, and APPRAISERS.
Favoured with instruction from the Concerned the Mortgagees in possession of the properties of the Hsin Nieh New World Co. (The Mortgagors)
will sell at its offices
at
No. 49 KIANGSE ROAD
The Amusement Halls of the said Hsin Nieh New World Co. together with all its properties consisting of residue of leases, buildings, furniture, fixtures and effects in one block as a going concern.
The particulars of the said properties, the date and the conditions of sale will be published later.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Having been favoured with instructions from
Messrs. Sui Chong Chang & Co.,
will sell by Public Auction
At Je 1006 Tong Shan Road
On Monday, the 22nd May 1922.
at 2.30 p.m.
THE REMAINING STOCK IN THEIR GODOWN
Comprising:—
Triangle iron, round iron bars, steam pipes, boiler tubes, pipe and tube joints return bends, tees, elbows, steel plates, rail, joints, refrigerator machine, large mincing machine, motor, fire bricks, iron capstans, lathes, hardwood supports, moulders, and sundries etc., etc.
Now on View

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Having been favoured with instructions from
KWANG YUEN FACTORY.
will sell by Public Auction in their Salesroom
49 KIANGSE ROAD
THE COTTON CLEANING, DYING, AND THREAD FACTORY
situated at Jessfield Village
On Tuesday, the 23rd May 1922.
at 3 p.m.
The whole stock and Trade to be sold in one lot, 8 years lease on premises. For further particulars please apply to W. Funder & Co.,

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Having been favoured with instructions from
MR. LOO CHEN PEH
The former adviser of the Viceroy of Nanking
will sell by Public Auction within his premises
NO. 22 SINZA ROAD
On Monday, the 22nd May 1922.
at 10 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—
Blackwood teapoys, opium couches, chairs, long tables, sideboards, dinner waggon, drawing room suites, dining tables, chairs. Chinese clocks, mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, bookcases, side tables, washstands, and sundries
etc., etc., etc.
also
One Set encyclopaedia Britannica, 33 vols.
One very old bronze joss from the palace in Peking
On view Sunday

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 49 KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, the 23rd May 1922.
at 10 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.
Comprising:—
Plush covered drawing room suites, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggon, extension dining tables, chairs, desks, Chesterfield couch and chairs, easy chairs, overmantle, jardiniere stands, mirror door wardrobe, dressing tables, washstand, chest of drawers, white enamelled iron bedsteads, Ice chest, pictures, vases, curtains, a quantity of second-hand gent's and lady's clothing, etc., etc.
also
One "Underwood" typewriter No. 5.
A Large quantity of enamelled cooking pans
One Organ
One lot of fancy Perfumes, Face Powders ("Liggetts, New York")
One Rubber-tryed Ricshaw, nearly new
and at 12.15 Sharp.
1 "Scripp Booth" 4 Cylinder Car, 1st Class coupe, 5 wire wheels, 2 new tyres, A.1. running order
On view Monday

Auction of Sundry Cargo
Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED
Will sell at Salesroom
On Monday, the 22nd May, 1922,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
New Towels, India Rubber Hose, Sole Leather, Black Patent Leather, Pongee Silk, Toilet Soap, "Violet" Scented Tablet Soap, Pink Pills, Stimulating Pills, Countersunk Rivets, Bolts and Nuts, Wall Paper, "Argus," "Ideal," "Alfa" and "Helix" Mantles, Velveteen Face Powder, Auto Lamps and Horns, Rubber Tubing, Shoe Lace, Shoe Polish, Ladies' Stockings, Men's Socks, Pure Malt Extract, Baffit's Cleanser, Ansco Films, Premo Film Packs, Machine Parts, Dental Instruments, Tablet Compressing Machine, Shovels, Pick Heads' New Magnetos, Electric Meters, Brass Taps, Eveready Mazda Lamps, Sausages, Saccharin, Flour, Betke's Cocoa, etc., etc.
also
13 Rolls Agrippa Belting (Light, Medium and Heavy) 1½", 3", 4", 5", 6", 8" and 9"
7 Bales New Mosquito Tents
14 Bundles Cotton Yarn
3 Cases Aniline Dye (Blue 2 B and Direct Sky Blue)
2 Casks Indigo Paste
1 Case Benzopurepurine 4B
1 Set Aerated Water Machine.
and
(For Account of the Concerned)
113 Bags Parafin Wax
On View Morning of Sale.

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S. S. Hwah Yih, Seized Austrian Vessel, Is Real Veteran Of War

Ship Now In Drydock At Shanghai Has Long Record Of Valued Service To Allies During World Conflict

Among the many ships that come and go across the Yangtsze estuary there often appears a craft of such romantic personality that one must stop to hear another tale of the sea. Sometimes a ship comes to remind us that the great human story of the war is only in the beginning of the telling, or to echo the unwritten achievements of the venturesome men in the sea personnel.

Much has been recorded of the world's lost youth, and the crowded hours of battle which were the last in life for many. We are also reminded of the dramatic stillness that swept around the world like the hush of divine intervention, when the guns were silenced that armistice day in November, '18. If there is any lack in record it is in the mention of the sea. That gap will not be filled until some historical imagination of the future peers into the war log books of those silent fleets whose public annals were brief, the myriad armed merchantmen who sailed down the lanes of submarine-fested seas on voyage after voyage to bring the Allies the needed sinews by which the war was won.

There is such a ship personality in the Shanghai harbor today, the S.S. Hwah Yih, veteran war transport, commanded by Captain R. G. Paramore, a fine old salt who has been to sea for forty-nine years, and on the China coast for thirty-five. Captain Paramore was one of the many British masters who took service with the United States government during the war. He brought his ship through many adventuresome voyages, and is now back on the run between China and anywhere.

THE THRILLING TALE

The log of the Hwah Yih is but one chapter in the thrilling story of war transport. It reads like a garnished tale of privateering down the old Spanish Main. Needs of the Allies took the ship to odd corners of the seven seas, carrying cargoes of every description for the armies in the field, or for the relief of starving peoples. Episodes of compelling interest are too numerous to record in a short story, including pursuit by submarines, passages through the mine fields, the rescue of the remnants of the crew of a ship burning in the tropic seas, the incident of being frozen in the ice enroute to Archangel, and the later voyages to carry Moslem pilgrims to Jedda, the port of Mecca in the Red sea.

Fully to estimate the service of Captain Paramore and the Hwah Yih one must recall the dark spring of 1917, when Germany was actually winning the war. Gen. Nivelle had been defeated on the Champagne front. The submarines were sinking Allied and neutral shipping at the rate of nearly one million tons per month. Germany, long bottled-up by the Nelsonian blockade of the Grand Fleet, was enthusiastic over success of the submarines, and figured with characteristic precision that the outside date limit for victory would be November 1, 1917. At the rate of sinking the entire world's shipping would then be wiped out, and the Allies cut from their supplies.

The life lines of the Allied cause were the steamer routes which focused south of Britain like giant fingers of a fan. By making the sea southwest of Ireland a hunting ground the submarines, operating from Bruges, bid fair to cut that fan at the joint, and thus whip the Allies to their knees before American troops could reach the front line. It was Germany's gamble with destiny. She played and lost because of one factor, the tremendous speed, shallow draft, and maneuverability of the British and American destroyers, used in convoy. But before the saving function of the destroyer was fully realised the Allies went through their darkest hour, just about the time Marshal Joffre and Earl Balfour went to America to ask for ships, and ships, and yet more ships. The issue of the war seemed to shift from the trenches to the sea. The most spectacular race of all time was fought out to the finish between the ruthless submarine and Allied protection of shipping by destroyers, with the added factor of furious building in America to keep up Allied optimism.

FORMER AUSTRIAN SHIP

Declaration of war by America, followed by that of China, Brazil and other smaller powers, released for immediate service the enemy shipping that had been interned in the harbors of those countries. In Chinese waters there were twelve ships flying the flags of the central powers, which were instantly seized. As shipping was scarce China chartered these vessels to her allies, three to Britain Japan, one each to France and Italy. America chartered for the duration of the war, and three for use in Mesopotamia, two to years thereafter if needed, the S.S. Hwah Ja and the S.S. Hwah Yih, which were converted into army transports.

The S.S. Silesia, Austrian Lloyd steamer, 7,500 tons gross, 414 feet length, out of Trieste for Tsingtao, had taken refuge in Shanghai three days after the opening of hostilities in Europe. The vessel was renamed the Hwah Yih, and placed under the command of Captain Paramore.

The first voyage was to take a cargo of coal from North China to Manila, where timber, sugar and copra were loaded for America. After a cargo of flour from the west coast through the Panama canal to Newport News, the Hwah Yih was armed and began her real service was a war carrier.

Deck guns were mounted fore and aft, and a gun crew of thirty men with an officer put aboard as fighting personnel. The first two voyages were to Chile, via the canal, for the phosphates needly so badly for munitions. Captain Paramore then loaded for Bordeaux, shells, big guns, airplanes, uniforms, provisions, trench spades, all equipment for the American army. The submarine menace was at its height, and the American coast was the scene of three or four sinkings every day. When approaching the submarine area on the other side Captain Paramore received a wireless to proceed to Cherbourg for orders, whence he sailed to discharge at La Havre, and returned to Philadelphia under ballast.

SAVE CREW OF WRECK

While zig-zagging the southern route homeward a wireless call came from the Bermudas to "Watch out for life boats, a schooner afire . . ." giving the lattitude and longitude. Instead of continuing westward, Captain Paramore sailed due north, hoping to pick up the ship. At daybreak of the second day the burning wreck was sighted, a four-mast schooner. The flames were so high and the heat so intense that the Hwah Yih could not approach. Boats were lowered, and closer view revealed four sailors clinging to the upper rigging, dazed by five days' suspension over the blazing furnace. Seeing relief at hand the sailors plunged into the sea from the top, and were carried aboard the Hwah Yih.

Fire on the schooner had been due to an explosion of the gasoline in the cargo, which killed all the officers and most of the crew. The four who had been spared climbed aloft, and though badly burned, managed to cling to the rigging until the arrival of the Hwah Yih. Other vessels had sighted the schooner, but did not lower boats, and consequently failed to see the living men because of the dense black smoke. For the feat of rescuing the sailors Captain Paramore was awarded a gold medal by the Humane Society of New York. Members of the crew were given bronze medals and monetary recognition of merit.

The next voyage of the Hwah Yih was to carry grain, flour, and canned food to the relief of Antwerp. Just as the ship dropped down the river from Philadelphia the guns boomed out confirmation of the news that the armistice had been signed.

THROUGH MINE FIELD

Back in Boston again the Hwah Yih loaded seed potatoes, wheat and barley for the relief of Archangel, which was one of the most exciting voyages. Captain Paramore reports that after leaving the fogs of Scotland all the way to the North Cape of Norway he saw half a dozen floating mines every twenty-four hours. The mines were brightly painted, and evidently are among those vagrant explosives which are traveling yet. The danger of the mines was offset by the midnight sun, and the dazzling light of the far north.

After rounding Hammerfest and the northern tip of Norway the ship got into the ice of the White Sea. Ice breakers were cutting a channel, but the work was slow, and for two days the Hwah Yih was unable to move at all. But the cargo was finally unloaded at Archangel, where the hungry population seized the seed grain and potatoes for food, a grim precursor of the conditions leading to the Russian famine. The American troops were then leaving Archangel by the early summer boats, and the British troops expected to be out before autumn.

The Hwah Yih returned to New York via Newcastle, where extensive repairs were necessary after the Arctic voyage. The next cargo was machinery and steel for Japan and China. In the spring of 1920, Captain Paramore figured in the Kolchak debacle by carrying 1,500 Czecho-Slovaks from Vladivostok to Trieste for repatriation. There the Hwah Yih was seized by the Italian government, which had taken over all the Austrian Lloyd steamers. For five months negotiations went on between Rome and Peking, but in the end Italy returned the ship with apologies, and paid the maintenance during the tie-up.

The Hwah Yih was returned to China by the United States government in January 1921, and has since been chartered out for several voyages to the Persian gulf, and Marseilles. Captain Paramore has also carried Moslem pilgrims between Batavia, Bombay and Jedda, and on his last call at the Mecca port was entertained with his officers at a banquet given by King Hussein I of the Hejaz.

The war veteran ship has at length come home for repairs, and is berthed at the International dock, across the Whangpoo. She is too big for the China coast run, and will continue to be chartered out to shippers, with Captain Paramore in command.

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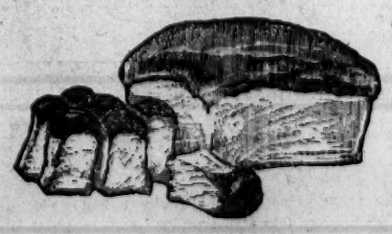

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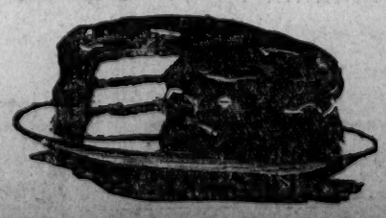

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MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1922

Bruce Hopper Takes Us Through "China's Back Door"

By Bruce Hopper

IX

THE gift of sleep is the chief reason why man should be happy. It separates the monotony of slow time into periods, which arrangement shows the kindest forethought of the Creator. One cannot imagine a world of no night, and no sleep, within the bounds of the solar system. For sleep is the foundation of life, the preservative in excelsis, the span intervening between the unhappiness of one day and that of the next, the one argument that causes one half the race to refrain from murdering the other half, and then committing suicide in toto. It is the redeeming oblivion which occupies about one third of mortal existence, and gives man that every-morning delusion about his star of destiny.

When one thinks of sleep there arises to view a picture of the dull and heavy-eyed Somnos, who dwelt far beyond the Styx, in a cave by a dark and murmuring river. Morpheus, his fly-by-night offspring, hurried from thence to the bedside of mortals, whenever the flux of some soul demanded enactment of the drama of dreams. Just what the Greeks thought of the two portals to the realm of oblivion, Going-to-Sleep and Waking-Up, we do not know. But they left us portraits of the fine delirium which tormented the ego in those halcyon days, when a sleeper was slowly awakened by caressing strains of Lydian music, or roused to battle by the stimulation of Homeric yodeling.

BREAKFAST TIME

Later poets, given over to the homespun side of imagination, have found exquisite delight in waking to the patter of rain on the roof, or the twittering of sparrows in the weeping willows near the window. A Wordsworth during the war might have preserved in immortal lines the ecstasy of waking to a sweet-throated gramophone amidst the roar of a stiff barrage. Often the dulcet words "I Don't Want To Get Well" was an alarm to rise and comb, to fly forth and strafe the Hun at daybreak, or drop some diabolic explosive on a munition depot with a prayer that the German babies in the neighborhood might escape annihilation.

But even if all that tribute to Waking-Up were made, there still would remain a subject for the purveyor of odes, a ravishing awakening which is the overture fortissimo of the caravan. ..... when it's breakfast time among the asses.

During the hectic nights in tropic cities, where the carts begin to rumble before the tram cars cease to clang, one sighs for the stilliness of nature in her habitat, and anticipates the deep slumbers which must accrue from a day's march with a caravan.

Alas for the dream! The first night on the trail is not a sleep and a forgetting, but a spasm of bewilderment, a pot-pourri of unfamiliar sounds. With the setting of the tropic sun, life, which is dormant through the day, begins to swarm. Great beasts with velvet tread sally forth in search of smaller beasts to devour. The ensuing medley is interesting dialogue in the drama of jungle life and death, but it does not sooth the brow of the really tired traveler from the cities.

Night-flying insects on whirring wing assault the net barriers man has erected round his cot, and express their exasperation by furious buzzing, and threats to eat him alive when he comes from under. Weird birds wail and yowl in tiresome lament, strophe and anti-strophe on either side of the bungalow. Dogs of the village overhaul the packs in vain attempt to discover ham bones and fried chicken where only tins of milk are stored. And monkeys, the verbose imps of Satan who are the favored of Buddha, assemble on the roof to play hand grenade with the cocoanuts, exchange gossip on the march of events in the jungle for miles around, and frollick with mirth when a daring one of their number slips down into the compound to jerk an unwary mule by the tail.

THE FIRST NIGHT

With such competition the sleep of the poets cannot function. Nature's soft nurse cometh not to knit up the muchly raveled sleeve of care. Rather do the cares that infest the day pitch their tents in the midst of the havoc, and like modern Arabs dominate a situate where nature is at strife.

The first night on the trail was long, but we at length became accustomed to screeching and caterwauling, and the flip and fury of claw meeting claw in the unseen battles of the humming outside. The monkeys laughed and joked, but we *did* get to sleep. It may have been for three minutes. It could not have exceeded five. We were awakened by an earthquake. The bungalow was rocking on its pillars. There was a sound of rushing feet, a neaving and hawing, a gnashing and whinneying, ... we thought all the beasts of the ark had invaded the compound for one last Armageddon in the animal kingdom.

We went to the door to count the dead. Near the packs was a bamboo fire, and on it a pot of rice. In the semi-gloom we could see a squealing, kicking, grunting biting mass, which closer view revealed to be our docile little mules. They stretched their necks, wagged their big ears, pushed and shoved each other in the frenzy to get at the mafoos who were pouring beans into the nose bags. It was a food riot. That crescendo and euphony of the caravan has ravished the ear of man ever since the Lord opened the mouth of Balaam's ass.

A NEW ALARM CLOCK

Even while we watched, the asses' chorus died, and the survival of the greediest began. Each mule, her nose buried in a bag of beans, trotted under the bungalow to crunch and crackle in contentment. The monkeys came off the roof, also seeking breakfast. For no mule can get all her beans when there are monkeys about. Beans make the caravan go. They also make a staccato of the caravan breakfast. It was folly to continue the comedy of sleep. It was then four o'clock.

Throughout the caravan journey the hungry mules were our alarm clock. We lived according to the convenience of the asses, which was a sudden change from the indolent life of the tropics under British rule—chota hazri, tea, toast and fruit at seven, and breakfast at nine. But getting up early, after a night of unspeakable unrest and vexation of spirit, gave us the opportunity to see the mafoos at their toilet. It was simple. They took off no clothes. They put none on. Limpy Tom folded up the mats that made their opium shed. Asthmatic Charlie put away the opium lamp. Genghiz Khan took the rice off the fire, and they were all ready for another day. Arcadia offered nothing so simple.

As George still lay curled around the floor post, oblivious of the disturbances without, we resorted to the expedient of stretching his leg a few inches. He awoke immediately, swore in Hindustani, and built a fire. Breakfast was a hasty mess of porridge, eggs and coffee, but very cheering. Then each one went to his chores, George to give the dishes a lick and a promise, Flash and I to fold cots and roll blankets, and Gus to begin the first of his many inventories of the stores. He opened all the boxes, strewed bottleware and cans over the surface of the earth, and then went about with a note book, examining labels, making references, cross references, and indices. Efficiency without haste was his motto. He succeeded in hiding from Flash and me everything we wanted. Each box had a number and a lock to which only Gus had a key.

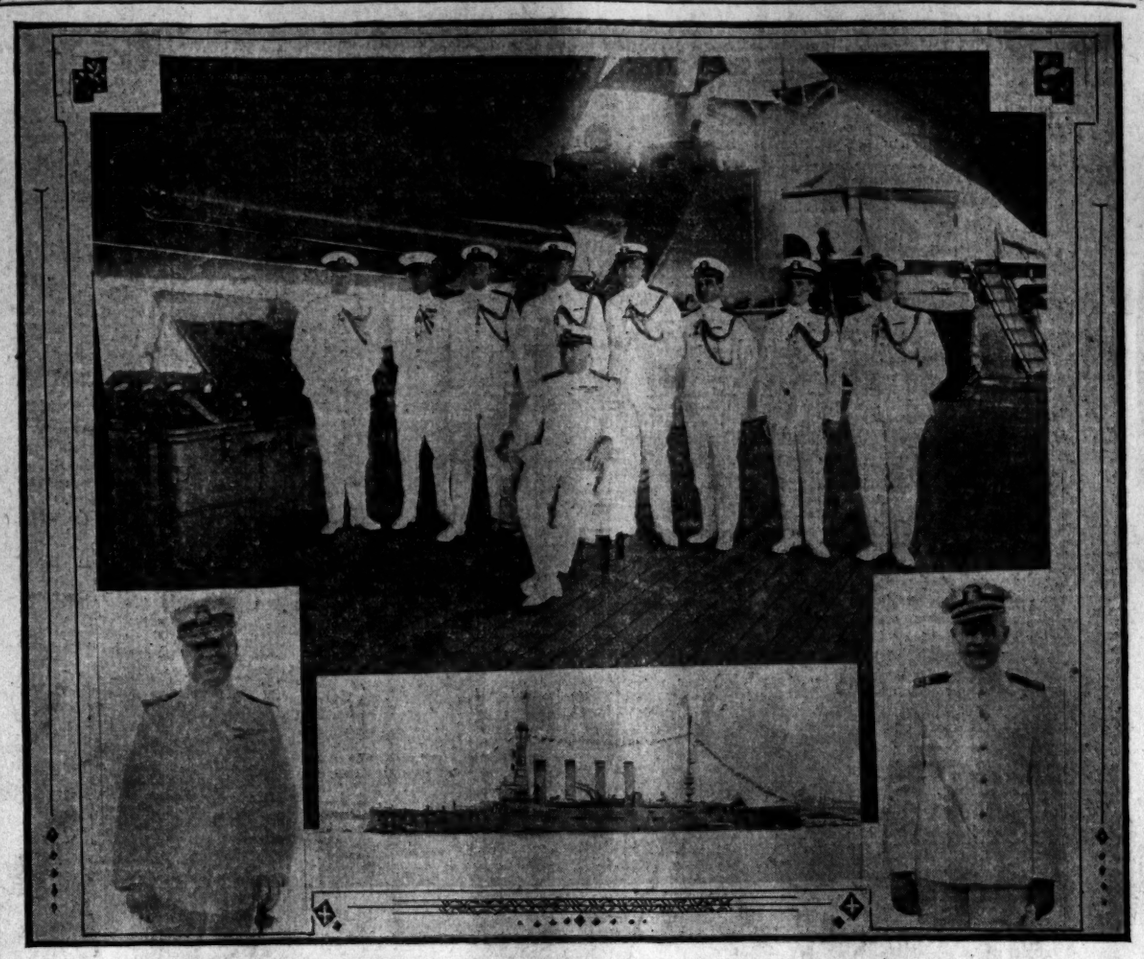
While the elaborate inventory wore on the mules were saddled and waiting, and Genghiz Khan pointed one finger to the sun and another imperatively down the road. The caravan eventually started, and so did a war between the chief mafoo and the storekeeper. Genghiz Khan failed to understand the importance of keeping stores and proposed to dictate the starting time as well as the noon halts. He did.

NARY AN ELEPHANT

British engineers have built a road from Bhamo to about twenty miles beyond the Chinese frontier, and spaced the route with milestones. Travel is easy, save for the natural pull over some of the gradients. The route wanders back into the hills, then returns to the swift Taiping river, whose towering cliffs make sharp con-

(Continued on Page 3)

-:- AMERICA'S FLAGSHIP IN THE EAST -:-



Admiral Joseph Strauss, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, and his staff aboard the flagship U. S. S. Huron. In the top photo, Admiral Strauss is seated. His staff, from left to right, are: Lieutenant R. A. Lavender, fleet radio officer; Major William C. Wise, fleet marine officer; Commander S. S. Rodman, M. C., fleet surgeon; Commander W. L. Beck, chief of staff (acting) and flag secretary; Commander F. G. Pyne, S. C., fleet paymaster; Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Broshek, fleet engineer, fleet personnel officer; Lieutenant J. B. W. Waller, flag lieuteuant.

Below, at the left, is Captain Clark D. Stearns, who recently relieved Captain H. L. Cone as commanding officer of the Huron, and at the right is Lieutenant-Commander Robert C. Giffen, who a few weeks ago succeeded Lieutenant-Commander Edw. W. Strothers as executive officer.

All of the above photographs were taken by William J. Plunkett, staff photographer of the Asiatic Fleet last week when the Huron stopped off here on her return from Tientsin to Manila. The Huron is now en route to Manila, and after going in drydock for a few weeks for the usual spring overhauling will return here on the customary summer cruise. It is probable that the Huron will be at Shanghai for the greater part of the summer.

The Rules For Soulmates

By Thomas L. Masson

ARE soulmates on the increase? From private reports received through ethnographers, biologists, psychologists and real estate agents located in various parts of the country, the total number of soulmates now on hand throughout the United States appears to be over eight thousand. This includes affinities of all grades, but not grass widows or dancing partners. That soulmates have been on the increase there seems to be no doubt. Their activities extend from California to Maine and from the Gulf of Mexico to Harlem and beyond. The question is, what are we going to do about it?

Hitherto it has been commonly supposed that all soulmates were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of other men's wives. Maybe this is right. Maybe soulmates have a right to live, as well as the rest of us. If this is so, then we cannot have too many of them. It would undoubtedly be one way to eliminate husbands. The condition of being a soulmate appears to make husbands necessary. That is the first characteristic of all soulmates. It isn't in the game with them to pick out an affinity unless some other woman has first been in love with said affinity. That is the absolutely necessary condition.

It also seems to be true that, in the selection of affinities, soulmates are getting more particular every day. The standard of male affinities is being constantly, if insensibly, raised. At one time a soulmate was willing to take on almost any affinity, provided he was happily married to some other woman. Now she wants him rich. It doesn't make much difference how large a family he has to abandon, provided that he has the coin. The time seems to have gone by when soulmates are willing to wash dishes or sweep up the backstairs.

It happens occasionally that two soulmates develop in the same family—that is to say both husband and wife discover they are soulmates with somebody else. This sort of thing makes for efficiency—it does not leave one of them stranded. When you suddenly wake up and discover that you are a soulmate, and from a high sense of duty must leave your husband and go away with someone else for a few weeks or months, as the case may be, it is always better to have your husband make a similar discovery at the same time. To have him hanging off alone in the distance, dogging your footsteps, is highly unpleasant.

The rules for a lady soulmate are very simple, but quite strict. Her husband must always be a real nice man and she must always have everything to live for where she is. It is customary likewise to have a few beautiful children. This is what makes soulmating so delightful a pastime and so good for the country generally.

To break up a home that hasn't got the right furniture or any children or where the husband is not much good, anyway—what would be the use of that? The whole idea of being a soulmate is not only to carry out one's personal wishes and desires, but also to make as many other people unhappy as possible. For it has been demonstrated that the more people who can be made to suffer, the better they will eventually be. So that a lady soulmate must not consider herself too much—she must also consider the unhappiness of others. If you think of all of these things earnestly and in a properly patriotic spirit, then being a soulmate comes so much easier.

There is another thing about being a soulmate, however, that needs to the dealt with. And that is their extreme modesty. They are so timid and shrinking about exposing their feelings to the vulgar public that half the time they fail to take advantages of all the opportunities for advertising themselves. Sometimes a soulmate, after she has abandoned her home and her husband, will go on and not want to have more than a couple of columns or so in the papers explaining why, from high

(Continued on Page 5)

-:- Chin Chin -:-

The propo-Ghandi seems to be rambling right along down in India.

• • •

Sir Conan Doyle is sky-larking about the United States telling everybody that there is no death. Americans can now see how it was that Sherlock Holmes always escaped the villain's daggers and six-shooters.

• • •

Now that Genoa has skidded off the front pages of all the newspapers it seems fair to say that it was nothing quite so wonderful as its sanguine protagonists predicted—nor such a terrific failure as the cynics foresaw. We ought to be safe in saying that anyway!

• • •

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"There is no earthly trail paralleling the primrose path in which one can avoid the wrath of God and the lady next door."—William Allen White.

"Life is a disease. The only difference between one man and another is the stage of disease at which he lives."—Bernard Shaw.

"A Chinese vampire doesn't wear gowns that fit her like a coat of Ningpo varnish. The uniform of a Chinese vamp consists in a tam-o-shanter pulled over one eye."—Elsie McCormick.

• • •

Mr. Frank Hayes, who now, in Shanghai, is content to be a prosaic builder of near-skyscrapers, etc., once was imbued with the stuff that the novelists weave into their romantic heroes. As a British Intelligence officer in Russia he went through the Red Revolution, conducted a party of refugees across the barren wastes just in time to be captured by the Germans and arrive in Berlin when the German Revolution broke out.

It was in a German prison camp, while awaiting the dread signal to go out and be shot at daylight for smashing up German property in the prison that he wrote the following lines:

FORBIDDEN
by Frank Hayes

Thou shalt hold high thy head on all occasions,
Thou shalt not front the Future with pale Fear,
Nor yet, too sanguine, hearken Hope's persuasions,
Lest she be dogged by Disappointment drear,
Thou shalt remember, in thy dream's elation,
To let hard fact hold fancy on the lead,
And keep thy courage still in reservation,
To meet the level of thy daily need.
Thou shalt not lend thyself to weak reviling,
Thou shalt not preach, nor pander, nor provoke,
Be neither churlish nor too cheap, but, smiling,
Thou shalt meet jeer with jest and gibe with joke.
Yea, thou shalt steel thy spirit to endurance,
Bid faint "I would" give place to bold "I can!"
And so find sanction for the glad assurance
That in a world of men thou art a Man!

• • •

Our Own Art Gallery

Miss Ima Hoot-Nanny, who was not a study of Mr. Mike Angelo, Mr. Cubist or any other of the great sketchers and painters—who, in fact, doesn't know how to draw even a check, has made the appended delightful action picture of Freddie Bills and Mal Maloney, two of Shanghai's w.k. baseball laddies heading for the tea-tent at the seventh inning intermission. Copyright. Reproduction not allowed.

• • •

She Ought To Wear 'Em Rolled!
(from Erie, Kan. Record)

Miss O'Dwyer has been bothered with a garter for some time past and she is having this operation in hope she will be cured.

• • •

A Dumb Bunny is continually crucifying sweet lyrics especially when he meanders in the tile emporium for his bath.

"Yes," he said sweetly last night at his per usual, "the flowing faucet seems to permeate my soul with music and cause me to break into song."

Miss Ima Hoot-Nanny, who just now has a feud of the heart on with her erstwhile cavalier, hesitated not.

"If you'd ever get the key you wouldn't have to break in," said Ima.

It was then that we called for the police.

• • •

THE CONFESSION

Dear Larry:
I like
This so-called poetry
That begins, and ends,
With the same lines.
But I don't care particularly
For the sort of people
Who insist
It really means something.
And who say, enthusiastically:
"I like
This so-called poetry
That begins, and ends,
With the same lines."

M. L. L.

• • •

French, assuredly, is a language that hits the bulls-eye. For instance, they call them "Chinoises."

LARRY

"Window-Shopping" A Shanghai Delight

By Irene Corbally

THERE is a popular pastime indulged in by ladies with caviar appetites and herring incomes. It consists merely in ambling along the Main Streets, the Fifth Avenues, the Rue de la Paix's and the Nanking Roads of the world, hesitating outside the plate glass barriers to their ardent desires and trying, by a process that might be called intense mental vacuuming, to draw the June bride lingerie, diamond and platinum bracelets and Paris hats with heavy price tags through the glass into their own loving arms without the loss of a copper.

Window-shopping is the parent of a great many blessings, both of doubtful and positive character. For every broken feminine heart there is an intact masculine pocketbook; for every scoffer at the aesthetic value of artistic window-dressing, there are a thousand ecstatic Alices who find their Wonderland of Shopping Dreams through the Plate Glass.

The profession of window-dressing, which may be either the cause or the result of window-shopping, is no mean one these days. Although the windows of some of the Chinese department stores in the city present intricate and frequently quite attractive panoramas, the greatest artists in this branch of aesthetics are not to be found in Shanghai. Here, as a rule, the typically Chinese idea of putting what practically amounts to the complete stock in the window prevails, to the almost complete destruction of the advertising value of any of it.

SIMPLICITY? NEVER

The idea of achieving the ultimate in effectiveness by extreme simplicity is one that flourishes in America, Paris and London but not in Shanghai. The Grecian simplicity that is almost severity, but that is, at the same time, the most successful method of "visual advertising," has not rung the bell with the Chinese advertising experts yet. Why drape one gown of glittery, opalescent sequins carelessly, over the back of a chair, an opulent feather fan and a pair of arrogantly immaculate long white kid gloves beside it, when there are a dozen imported frocks wasting their beauty on the racks in the Ladies' Outfitting Department upstairs? Why clear the window decks for a single exquisite platinum wrist watch, a pin of matchless beauty, perhaps three or four precious stones of rare color, depth, and quality, when there are boxes and boxes of gold watches that, arranged wheel-fashion in a bed of vermilion colored crepe paper, will reveal to the passer-by the complete stock inside?

A window-wishing, window-shopping jaunt along Nanking road is as good as a rainy afternoon in a Museum of Miscellaneous Objects back home. The two words that are used most often in describing a Chinese characteristic—infinite patience—come up for air in the new art of window-dressing in Shanghai, too. Windows, almost without exception, from the ones devoted to the glorification of the humble but succulent canned tomato, to the silver and crystal, and the linen, lace and silk extravagances, are filled to the bursting point so that it is possible, frequently, to pause outside a window, glance over it and know, immediately, from the all-embracing sweep of that glance, whether you can get what you want there or not.

HALF THE SHOP

There is, for instance, one Nanking road window that really serves as half the shop. It is half the size of the shop and it seems to me that at least three-quarters of the stock is piled in behind the glass, not messily, but arranged with care and patience, and a certain Oriental artistry.

The shop might be classified as a linen and lace bazaar. In addition to tea cloths, serviettes, scarves and all the other coveralls in heavy-with-filet-lace-and-embroidery linen, there are beads, collars, cuffs, baby bibs, washcloths, tea-cloths, and all the rest of the household and personal linen family. There wasn't enough floor space left for a few dainty handkerchiefs that were overlooked when the laying-out process began, so the ingenious proprietor strung a "wash-line" across the front of the window, high enough so as not to obstruct the view of the last row of the display, and hung the handkerchiefs across the line in v-shaped formation.

Scattered throughout the linen and laces were small Chinese dolls, true to life in fabrication and pose. They didn't squat among the yards of lace like ordinary dolls; miniature wicker furniture was provided for them. Witness the lady vampire doll, stretched out in seductive pose on a chaise-lounge, simply as an excuse for displaying a lovely little embroidered slumber pillow! Across the window was an Annamite policeman doll, gravely if stiffy saluting a card of pearl buttons, with narrow filet lace banding wound about his slightly protuberant embonpoint, and leading, in a waving line, to a coolie doll, perched on a package of orange jello.

PATH OF TRUE LOVE

Then there is another window where fancy painted fans vie with hand-painted eggs for honors until one discovers in juxtaposition to the feathers and hen-fruit, a collection of postcards. Postcards! Shanghai views serving as landscape backgrounds for sets of six gaudily colored photographs of love's progress. Number one reveals the hero with the belle of 1900, leg of mutton sleeves and all, exchanging vows 'neath a pale green moon, while huge red roses hang from a tree just above the hero's eyebrows; number two finds the lovers in another embrace—they appear much older but the roses and the moon are unchanged; number three is the fatal day; number four might be called "Across the Morning Paper," for it depicts our married hero and shero at breakfast, and so on. It's as good as big time vaudeville on a rainy day. And there are several new, or rather new, because they are unremembered in this generation, kissing ideas.

The craze for the wrist watch has broken out with a vengeance in Shanghai. The watch-shops—one would hesitate to call them jewellery stores for only watches are visible—are ablaze with red paper and pink and green flowers by day and with red and white lights by night, for the Chinese advertiser throws out a terrific mass of color and light in his efforts to snatch the wandering attention of the prospective buyer.

The only watch that seems to have gained any popularity here is the one that decorates the wrist with itself and its accompanying wide gold band, like a bracelet. Whether they go for the 10 years they are guaranteed to walk for or not is another matter. The 10 year watches are advertised in one shop for $8.50; the $5.80 bargains are not vouched for. Buy 'em and wind 'em is the suggestion.

The prize in ingenious utilisation of stock on hand for purely decorative purposes, however, is found in a tiny hole in the wall that is a stationer's shop on Foochow road. The window is almost completely filled with a full-rigged ship, made entirely from bottles of ink, Boston pencil sharpeners, pencils, inkstands, etc. The body is composed of two cardboard boxes containing pencils; various odds and ends for one's desk; brass springs for holding pens and pencils are scattered over the decks; the front is a silver desk bell. Funnels are of small, hollow, cylindrical tubes with paper flags flying instead of smoke. Thread is the rigging, and the pilot house is made from twin ink bottles. The composite is more like a ship than the imagination would suggest.

SPRING BONNETS

by Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By LADY DUFF-GORDON

("LUCILE")

SPRING brings with it this year a wealth of color, as if to blaze t way for Nature's own abundance of fruit and flowers.

The Bois of Paris, the fashionable Fifth Avenue of New York, and the many exclusive resorts throughout the States will seem but a background for the colorful bonnets of the Springtime promenade.

Fruit and feathers mark the new touches of millinery this year. So I have chosen to adorn my spring millingery creations with either of the two trimmings. The woman of clear complexion can well afford to choose her bonnet of brilliant hue with fruit of contrasting shade. For the woman whose features demand a softening influence there are the innumerable adaptations of feathers to lend this grace.

The model of horsehair cloth with its upstanding brim and array of gay berries at front, will find favor with the younger woman. Two rows of wide horsehair braid go back from the base of the cire crown and reveal the full wreath of fine glass berries.

Neopolitan straw is blocked into another becoming model, with its under brim tangent to the upper surface as if to afford the complexion an added shadow. A single plume of uncurled ostrich takes its daring angle from the under brim at one side, drooping into feathery strands along the way to break the monotony of line.

The full-featured girl is privileged to select the snug turban of fine lisere straw, with its drooping tassel of ostrich at one side. The crown of this model is soft and fits snugly, boasting a roll-back brim half as wide as the crown is high. This chic model is quite appropriate for dressy occasions, yet it may be worn admirably with the tailored coat suit as well.

For the woman who adores "fussy" hats, I have designed the model of crepe satin with its two flaring sprays of paradise. The turn back brim comes low on the forehead, almost covering the eyebrows. Crepe satin is used also for the soft crown, from the base of which two sprays of paradise flare forth from side and back

FASHIONS

Latest Paris Ideas In Suits

It may be said that in our spring street models the couturiers have evolved a real "Paris fashion," such as we used to have in the days before eclecticism was the goddess of the mode, when the women in all the capitals of the world wore the same puffed sleeves at the same time.

It has been noticed in recent events of the social life of Paris that evening dress has been crystalising into a standard type—a draping of some supple material, which is so far ahead of all other gowns in popularity that it might well be called the evening fashion of the Parisienne. And now a definite morning fashion as well, consisting of a short coated, simple skirted tailleur, differently interpreted as to detail but recognised as belonging to the same sartorial family.

Almost every house in Paris makes the same type of suit, sometimes preserving the belt, which was a salient feature of the winter model, and again displaying considerable ingenuity in avoiding its use. Frequently, a short hanging cape, little more than a large collar, is added to the short belted coat in the back. Premet adds soft sashes of matching crepe de chine to straight suits with delightful effect. Jean Patou, whose tailored things are excellent, ends some of his short coats in sashes, attached to the bloused top parts and tied at the side with long ends. He also uses shirring in a tight band about the hips in many models.

In contrast to these sashed and belted models is the coat, which hangs loose, either perfectly straight or with some flare. Lanvin makes a whole series of most youthful tailleurs inspired by the costumes of the Breton peasant, with coats entirely embroidered in discreet tones. With these coats she offers blouses with wide white organdie collars, "Puritan" we call them in America, often adding a narrow ribbon cravat. Cravats are liked by many designers, tying the turnover collar or the odd little standing collar, for which popularity has been promised and which has been decidedly favored in all collections. This type of coat is sometimes almost hip length, and again assumes the short porportions of an Eton jacket. Jenny is making the first type in taffeta to complete three piece suits of crepe or serge, and oddly enough the taffeta is entirely embroidered in eyelet embroidery. She shows some short coated suits, but also emphasises a longer jacket on the lines of a Chinese mandarin coat, perfectly straight, with wide sleeves. This is sometimes a separate garment or sometimes completes a frock.

COMBINATION OF MATERIALS

In less strictly tailored models we often find the jacket of one material and color and the skirt of another. Poiret likes this idea, for his entire collection features the combination of several materials and colors in the same costume. Worth contrives an odd and original effect in a long black satin coat by entirely covering the silken material with heavy black lace. Every house in Paris makes silk suits, using crepes in all sorts of weaves, nearly always on the three piece idea, the frock underneath frequently having short sleeves to make it particularly appropriate and comfortable for afternoon dancing. Sometimes the frock is all of one material, or its top part may be of georgette crepe or crepe de Chine, either matching or contrasting in color.

Materials for morning costumes include wool rep, a favorite almost everywhere, serge, kasha, and all sorts of crepes, both silk and wool. Lanvin uses much kasha and makes suits of natural colored tussors trimmed with toile de Jouy in Indian patterns. Tweed, so popular in America, is reserved in Paris for the houses who specialise in strictly tailored models, such as O'Rossen, Chanel and Molyneux both use plaids, the former in unusual light color combinations, the latter in browns and grays, to make capes for boyish looking traveling suits. Gabardine is favored by many houses and there is a ribbed material named "cote de cheval" which resembles what we used to call Bedford cord, but is softer in texture.

The three piece suit and the suit which is completed with a blouse dispute for favor. In general, it may be said that the more strictly tailored types have blouses, while those of a little more "habille" character are of the so-called "three piece variety."

The frocks of these latter sometimes have short sleeves, but dresses designed for morning wear usually feature the long tight sleeves. Almost all the designers have made much of the lingerie details which add so greatly to the freshness of a simple costume. Some coat dresses have the appearance of serge or rep redingotes, open all up one side over a complete frock of washable material, pique, cretonne, or Rodier's heavy white linen embroidered in color, usually blue. At this time, we expect to find a great many simple frocks of foulard, offered for morning wear, but, for some reason, far less of this material has been used in Paris this spring, except when combined with serge.

A good many houses complete morning frocks with coats which are so long and so important that they can be used as separate garments if necessary. Others prefer capes, but, while quite a number of suits have adopted capes of varying lengths, which are removable at will, the cape as an integral part of the costume is usually reserved for afternoon dress.

BRAIDING MUCH USED

Morning things are not very much trimmed. The material itself is frequently made into pin tucks, shirrings, tight groups of gathers, hemstitchng, even on serge, and groups of pleating, which are found everywhere. Jenny is faithful to her interlaced bias bands, of which she made so much in her mid-season collection. Embroidery has not disappeared from the mode, every house having used it in some fashion or other, but it is not a really embroidered season, for all that. It never is when lines are draped to the extent that they are at present. Braiding is extensively used by Worth and Jenny, and Lanvin likes lines of colored piping, especially red, on her dark suits.

Skirts are on straight lines, but often have a good deal of width concealed about them, and plaiting is generously used usually in groups at the sides. Lanvin, however, has many entirely kilted pleated skirts, and in other collections box plaits are favored. Panel effects in skirts are numerous, and some houses like the effect of a tiered skirt. Though skirt lengths for morning wear vary considerably, it may be said in general that they remain of sufficient shortness to be quite practical. The plainer the suit the shorter the skirt is a good and general rule. The circular cut is not much favored, though here and there some designer has used it, especially in frocks of draped tendencies, which often have an effect of circular flare at the side.

Colors favored for morning wear are beige, gray, navy blue, cocoa, tortoise shell browns and black. Both navy and black frequently have bright touches added, often red. There are notes of green and a great deal of red used as trimming.

Tailleur sleeves are almost all long and plain, and some of the short coats have collars which button right to the chin. There are, on the whole, fewer belts than last season.

Bruce Hopper Takes Us Through "China's Back Door"

(Continued from Page 1)

trast with the tropical colors, the gorgeous flowers, and forests of bamboo and teak. There were monkeys, but no elephants. Somehow we expected to see elephants, and kept the rifle loaded and half-cocked. A few days before a baby elephant had fallen into an excavation near a hill railway station. Its plaintive call for help was picked up afar across the hills, and most of the elephants of Upper Burma and Siam dashed to the rescue. The baby was pulled out by half a dozen trunks. Then, in vengeance against the hole-digging animal called man, the elephants smashed the station to kindling, carted freight cars into the brush and sat on them, yanked telegraph poles across the tracks as barriers to traffic, and finally lumbered away with an inextinguishable blare of trumpeting. But they did not venture near our 405 Winchester, which, we were told, would kill any elephant considerate enough to stand still and be shot in the eye.

That morning we began to meet Kachins, who form the bulk of the population of the extreme north in Burma, from Assam to Siam. Twenty or thiry years ago fighting the Kachins was as exciting as Colonial warfare against the American Indians. Bhamo was a stockade. The Kachins paralysed the Burma-China trade, attacking every caravan. Following the fall of Mandalay in 1885, Britain sent flying columns to maintain the annexation in the north but they had no permanent value. The Kachins dispersed, and reassembled, and raided at will. But Britain had at her command the Gurkhas, and others of the sepoy troops in India, who knew jungle tactics. When Gurkha met Kachin in Upper Burma the Kachin was just out of luck. The tribes are now quiet, but a garrison at Bhamo keeps a watchful eye, as the Kachins are treacherous, and have long memories.

The tribespeople we met going to market were ugly, and primitive. They moved in families. There would be a man, followed by two or three wives, his by might of arm. The clothes of the men were nondescript, but the women wore gala garments, dark blue with alternate red stripe, and skirts to the knee. The women also wore huge ear cylinders of silver or amber, and leather rings encircling the leg above the calf. The man, lord, master, and hunter, generally carried a four-foot dah, which he used to slash at the brush in lieu of other targets. The women carried the burdens, and all chewed betel.

Gus wanted to hear the sound of Kachin speech. Accordingly he approached a matron, resting with her pack, and said something. To all appearance he was respectful and respectable. But what he said must have been impolite in the Kachin language, for the old crone screeched like an owl. Back up the road sped the lord of that particular harem. Gus moved away, not hurriedly nor in a manner which suggested even a slight loss of dignity and composure. But he tarried not on the order of his going. Ever after we never failed to pick out possible specimens for Gus to approach, to enrich his knowledge of gutteral dialects in odd corners of the world. It was but one of his achievements on the journey.

In the presence of the Kachins one feels that he is staring at a living link in man's evolution. There is only one thing that looks at all like a Kachin, and that is a picture of what the Neanderthal man is supposed to have been like. And from what George told us concerning their marriage customs we really were stalking the highway with the pre-Neolithic age.

Tennyson once felt so grieved over the ingratitude of society that he vowed to catch a savage woman, and with her rear a dusky race. One can imagine Lord Alfred slinking around the brush of a Kachin village, watching for the propitious moment to kidnap a bashful savage maid, whose vestal soul and puissante laideur shine through her betel smeared face. This is not to make light of a simple pagan maid, who is in no danger of being forcibly kissed, but rather to suggest that the poet laureate fancied his dusky savage from the safe, romantic gloom of a London library. At any rate, of all the curious femininity listed, included that which Swift found among the Yahoos, the Kachin maiden is the least likely to temper the poetic dreams of man. In looking at her one is sure that love is not *her* whole existence.

HOW TO "GROW" A NEW COMPLEXION

These are the days of "hustling." In a week we see and do more than our grandmothers did in a year. We are gradually turning nature to be our servant; we use her great forces against herself. We have conquered sea and sky, now our doctors are fighting not only disease, but old age. There is talk of rejuvenating human beings by the injection of animal glands, but as yet, only the few can avail themselves of the treatment.

There is, however, one secret of perpetual youth that is in the reach of everyone. Scientists now realise that the only way of keeping the skin young and fresh is to examine Nature's methods and to find some way of imitating her.

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY.

In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, unwrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives, this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older, we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago, a scientific chemist realised that a little-known substance called mercolised wax, was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now unversally obtainable, gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and a clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age. (Advt.)

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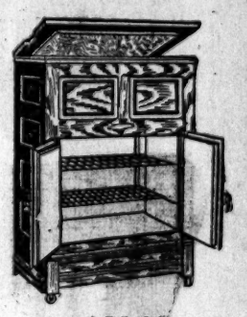

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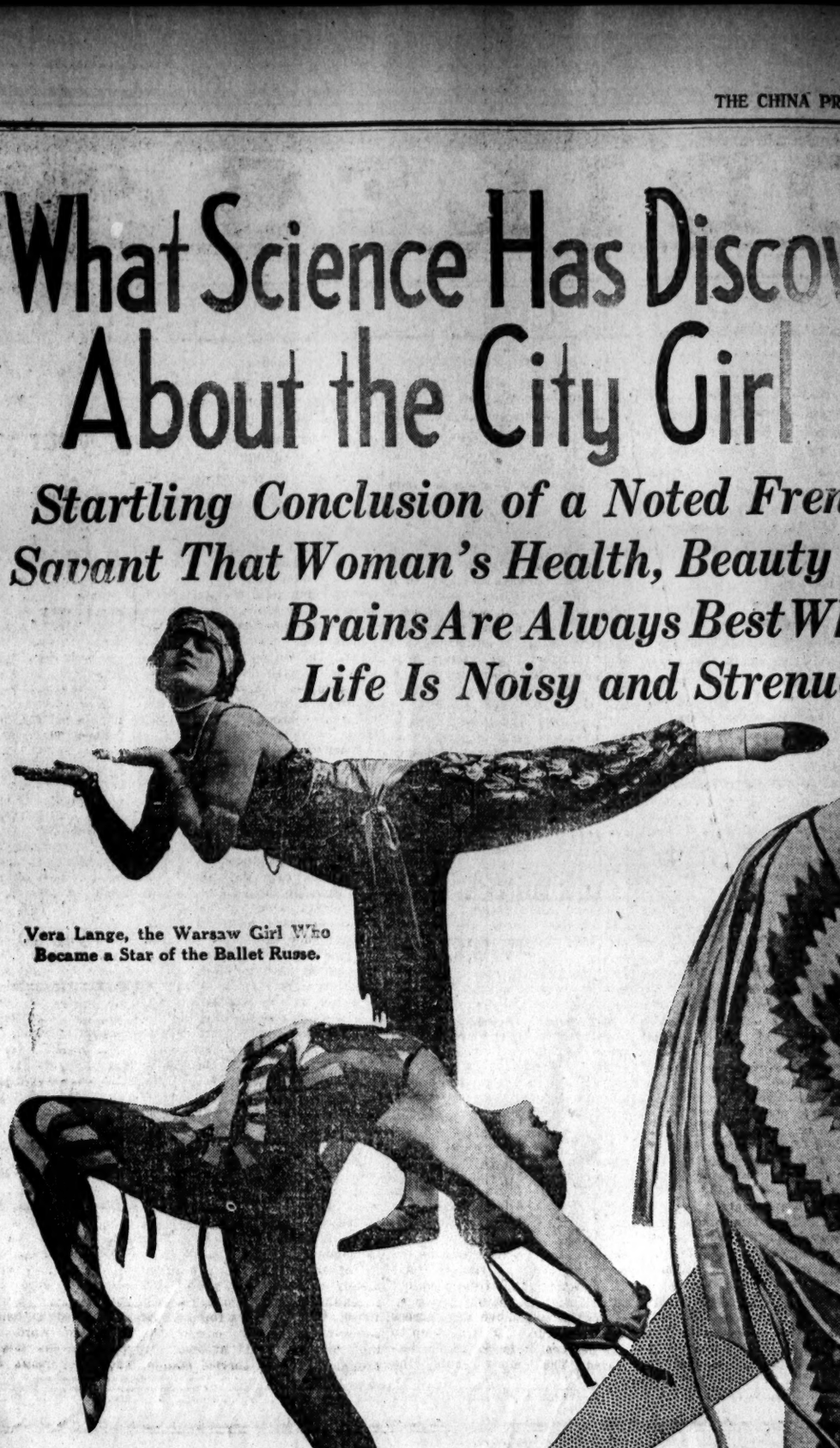
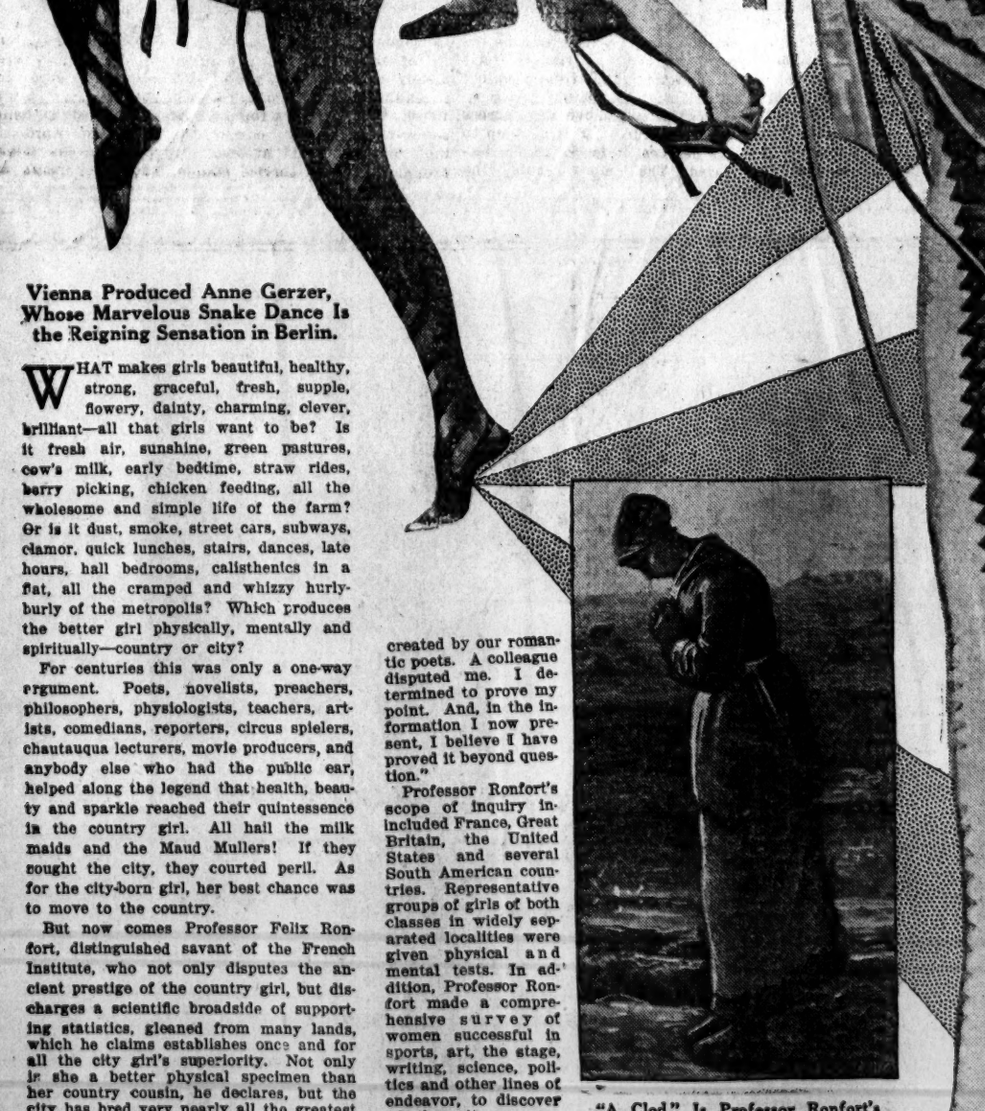
What Science Has Discovered About the City Girl

Startling Conclusion of a Noted French Savant That Woman's Health, Beauty and Brains Are Always Best Where Life Is Noisy and Strenuous



Vera Lange, the Warsaw Girl Who Became a Star of the Ballet Russe.



Vienna Produced Anne Gerzer, Whose Marvelous Snake Dance Is the Reigning Sensation in Berlin.

WHAT makes girls beautiful, healthy, strong, graceful, fresh, supple, flowery, dainty, charming, clever, brilliant—all that girls want to be? Is it fresh air, sunshine, green pastures, cow's milk, early bedtime, straw rides, berry picking, chicken feeding, all the wholesome and simple life of the farm? Or is it dust, smoke, street cars, subways, clamor, quick lunches, stairs, dances, late hours, hall bedrooms, calisthenics in a flat, all the cramped and whizzy hurly-burly of the metropolis? Which produces the better girl physically, mentally and spiritually—country or city?

For centuries this was only a one-way argument. Poets, novelists, preachers, philosophers, physiologists, teachers, artists, comedians, reporters, circus spielers, chautauqua lecturers, movie producers, and anybody else who had the public ear, helped along the legend that health, beauty and sparkle reached their quintessence in the country girl. All hail the milk maids and the Maud Mullers! If they sought the city, they courted peril. As for the city-born girl, her best chance was to move to the country.

But now comes Professor Felix Ronfort, distinguished savant of the French Institute, who not only disputes the ancient prestige of the country girl, but discharges a scientific broadside of supporting statistics, gleaned from many lands, which he claims establishes once and for all the city girl's superiority. Not only is she a better physical specimen than her country cousin, he declares, but the city has bred very nearly all the greatest athletes, artists and intellectual leaders of her sex.

Professor Ronfort undertook his exhaustive investigation more than a year ago. His interest in the subject was aroused originally by a painting, Millet's famous "The Angelus." Everyone is familiar with this scene—the two French peasants at the end of the day's work standing with bowed heads in an open field, as there comes to them through the twilight from the village dimly discerned on the horizon, the silvery chiming of sacred bells.

"My eyes," said Professor Ronfort, in his paper recently read before fellow scientists in Paris, "were arrested and held by the figure of the woman. It is no reflection on the beauty of the painting to assert that she is dumpy, inert, stodgy—a clod. And I was struck by the thought that Millet, the master, had personified in her the true peasant type. I ventured the assertion that she more nearly represented the average country girl than the heroines created by our romantic poets. A colleague disputed me. I determined to prove my point. And, in the information I now present, I believe I have proved it beyond question."

"A Clod," Is Professor Ronfort's Term for the Figure of the Peasant Maiden, Shown Here in Millet's Classic Painting, "The Angelus."

Professor Ronfort's scope of inquiry included France, Great Britain, the United States and several South American countries. Representative groups of girls of both classes in widely separated localities were given physical and mental tests. In addition, Professor Ronfort made a comprehensive survey of women successful in sports, art, the stage, writing, science, politics and other lines of endeavor, to discover whether city or country gave them their training and inspiration.

He found that city girls were 20 per cent more nearly physically normal than country girls; 15 per cent better in physical endurance; 51 per cent more intelligent in answering questions correctly and quickly. They showed, too, according to his summary, a much finer perception of artistic, cultural and spiritual values.

His tests, moreover, revealed a higher percentage of excellence in the slums and ghettos of large cities, where squalor and poverty abound, than in the more open urban sections. The more tense and teeming the life, he concludes, the more girls thrive.

Where, asks Professor Ronfort, have the great artists of the stage come from? He points to Sarah Bernhardt, child of the Parisian boulevards, surrounded all her life by the artificial environment of stage and dressing-room, now past seventy and crippled with a wooden leg, yet still the "Divine Sarah," the greatest actress of her day and one of the greatest superwomen of any age.

Where, he asks, will you find women stronger and healthier, more graceful and enduring, than in the dance revues? And he cites a score of premiere danseuses such as Pavlowa, Mlle. Vera Lange, Mlle. Anne Gerzer, Mlle. Zoula de Boncya, Mlle. Sanchia, Mlle. Gikanowa and others, all marvels of physical perfection, all products of the crowded cities.

Another Example of the Muscular and Artistic City Girl—Mlle. Sanchia, Born and Reared in Paris.

Gladys Robinson, of Toronto, winner of the late international speed skating honors for women.

Mme. Curie, co-discoverer of radium and one of the world's foremost scientists, lived in the teeming city of Warsaw as a girl. Mrs. Sally Farnham, the American sculptor; Edna St. Vincent Millay, the poetess; Amy Lowell, another famous writer—all were city girls. Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart motors from her country home to an office in the heart of Pittsburgh's skyscraper district to write her novels and short stories.

"Whether the issue is confined to mere physical attributes, or widened to include the more refined aspects of life, the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the city girl," asserts Professor Ronfort. "She is the superior of the country girl in health and strength, as was her brother during the war. The draft in the United States showed a much higher percentage of young men physically fit in the city, while it was common knowledge in army circles that the city boy could march farther, endure more hardships and think clearer and faster than the rural recruit. But the test does not end there. As influences that promote physical excellence appear to me more effective where man rules over nature, so is the artificial environment more forceful than the natural when it comes to mental and spiritual excellence."

An interesting field of speculation is opened up by Professor Ronfort in considering the causes for the city girl's triumph. As against sunshine and green pastures, he places modern improvements, scientific sanitation, systemized physical culture, greater opportunities for absorbing the world's best thought and the world's best teaching, as responsible for a higher degree of attainment. But, declares Professor Ronfort, there is something beyond mere material advantages in the city that makes the city girl what she is.

The very hustle and bustle of towns, the competition, the rush, the fact that the city girl is beset on all sides by temptations she must resist, by visions of pretty clothes and shimmering jewelry she ardently wants, by the beautiful and the successful and the desirable in a thousand varying forms—all this strenuous life as opposed to the simple life—spurs her ambition, awakens every tingling instinct while calling for the utmost self-control, until she cannot be content unless she is striving with every nerve and fibre for the object of her dreams, whether that object be beauty, wealth, fame or whatnot.

Professor Ronfort Contends the Average Country Girl Has Neither the Strength Nor Imagination to Dance Like Zoula de Boncya, of the Folies Bergere.

Professor Ronfort mentions Suzanne Lenglen, woman tennis champion of France, and her conqueror, Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, who first played the game on the courts of Norway's capital. To these he might have added the names of other queens of sport—Ethelda Bleibtrey, of Brooklyn, champion swimmer; Alexa Stirling, of Atlanta, for five years holder of the national golf championship;

Mlle. Gikanowa, Once a Child of the Petrograd Ghetto, Now an Internationally Famous Dancer.

"The Acme of Grace and Beauty," Professor Ronfort Calls This Striking Pose by Mlle. Gerzer. "Where," He Asks, "Can You Find Such Physical Perfection in the Country Girl?"

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI. SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1922

Maximum Battery Life And How To Obtain It

An Explanation Of The Action Inside Of A Battery And Results Of Neglect

In these days of automobile enlightenment, nobody forgets to put oil in the engine. There is one source of energy on the car, however, which is still prone to be neglected. It is chemical in its nature, and because it is so little understood, it is avoided like most unknown quantities are. This is the storage battery, and when it is remembered that there are probably 10,000,000 of these in use, of which the average life is only 75 percent as long as it should be, the enormous wastage in money which this neglect causes may be understood.

This great loss is not so much due to wilful neglect as it is to a lack of understanding of what happens when the battery is not given its proper care. Just because the battery action cannot be visible to the eye, it is bound to suffer to some extent, as the old rule of "Out of sight, out of mind" applies to the storage battery quite aptly. If the tires are not pumped up, they are soft, and the deflated condition can be told immediately by a glance. Furthermore, every driver knows that the tires will not stand up if they are not kept inflated. In the same way, everyone knows that the engine will not run for any length of time if oil is not put into it. What happens, however, if the storage battery is not kept in its proper condition is not so clear and, although volumes have been written on how the care should be given, very little has been said on what actually happens when neglect occurs.

Anybody can step into the battery station and secure, free of charge, a booklet telling how to take care of a battery. This will go a long way with a great many people, but with others it takes a knowledge of the consequences to make a deep impression to have the directions regarded. Human nature is the same, and it takes a certain amount of pain, either mental or physical, to make the average human being regard instructions.

It simply comes back to the fact that the car owner will take care of a part or system if he knows exactly what will happen if he does not, and particularly if he realizes that his pocketbook suffers the blow. The motorist is taking care of the car itself as he takes care of his own physical well being. He knows that good food will preserve his health; he knows that good oil will preserve his motor, but he does not know, taking motorists as a body, just exactly what will happen to his battery if neglected.

A storage battery is composed of sets of negative and positive plates forming elements. The action, however, has always seemed vague, and yet, from a general standpoint, it is quite simple. The battery is merely a device which breathes in acid and discharges electricity or, conversely, breathes in electricity and discharges acid. The acid is the liquid which surrounds the lungs or plates of the battery. When the battery is discharged, the electricity is expelled from the lungs over the wires, while the acid enters them. This is the fundamental process.

When a man who has been living regularly for a number of years takes up a new mode of living which interferes with its regularity, he suffers a change in his constitutional well being; in fact, he is apt to shorten his life. The same is true of a storage battery. A departure from normal conditions in the battery will shorten its life. A man must perform a certain amount of work, take a normal amount of nourishment, and have a normal amount of rest and sleep in order to remain in perfect physical condition. The same is true of a storage battery. It must do a certain amount of work, have a certain amount in which to recuperate, and it must receive a certain amount of food which, in the case of the battery, is water, and charging current to remain in a healthy condition. On a car the electrical system is designed to maintain this balance and to provide the battery with its proper amount of work, rest and food. It is doing work when it is cranking the engine, lighting the lamps and providing ignition; it is having rest when the car is not in use; it is receiving food when the owner is putting in water and when the generator is sending electric current into the battery.

So much has been said about the matter of keeping water in the battery that the batteries which perish from this cause have dropped in the last three years from about 90 percent to 30 percent. This was the result of big campaigns inaugurated by the storage battery manufacturers.

One battery company alone has spent $250,000 a year in educating the public to add water and to do other necessary things in taking care of the battery. But even those who are putting the water into the battery do so because they know that it is what they are supposed to do. What actually happens when the water is not put in, is not quite so well understood, and it is interesting to point out exactly what happens when the water is not added.

In order to discharge electricity, the lungs or plates of the battery must breathe in acid. It is therefore evident that only that part of the plate which is in contact with the acid can be given further electricity. Plates, therefore, which are only partially covered can only work at partial capacity, and all of the plate above the level of the liquid is dead and useless, and is, furthermore, undergoing decomposition. If a man did not use his hands for a long while they would become weak and lifeless. If they were shut off from the blood supply, they would wither and die. It is the same with the storage battery. The unfed and unworked portion does the same thing. The material in it dries up, and this is true of both the negative and positive plates.

The negative plate, which contains a pure gray sponge lead, will crystallise in the dry part. Crystallised or sulphated plates are one of the most common causes of battery failure, or, in other words, one of the most common results of battery neglect. The positive plate, when in a healthy condition, is a chocolate brown. It is filled with lead peroxide, and when part of this plate is uncovered, it suffers in much the same way as the negative plate under similar conditions.

It is quite evident that a battery which is only covered up to half the area of its plates is only going to have half the available capacity. It is difficult to make a battery, even of the full size of that carried on the ordinary touring car, which has sufficient capacity to do its work. When this capacity is cut down to half, the stress on the small area of the plates is enormous when it is doing such heavy work as cranking the engine and, naturally, they soon perish.

In the same way, when charging, the charge is designed to be taken into a full battery, an when only half the area is available, the battery is being charged at twice the rate. In order words, what is known as "charging while dry" is occurring and, owing to the rapid rate at which the small area of covered plate receives the current, the remaining electrolyte rapidly boils away. The dry part of the plate through which the current must flow to get to the submerged part becomes hot, due to the resistance of the grids to the current flowing through them, causing sulphate to form in the negative plate, turning the active material into a hard, white crystalline structure. At the same time, the active material on the positive plate is cracked and blistered, due to the heat of the grids, and then broken, due to the warping or buckling of the plate. The bending of the plates, due to the uneven heating as the uncovered portion becomes hotter than the covered portion, breaks down the wooden separator or insulator between the negative and positive plates, thereby short-circuiting them and rendering them useless. In other words the battery grids become burned up through charging while dry.

It is only necessary for the owner to stop and think what is happening when his highly efficient generator is putting 10 amperes of current into a dry battery to make him realise how necessary it is that water should be added. The rule of distilled water once a week in summer and once every two weeks in winter should be closely followed.

It is useless for a car owner to attempt to tell the man at the battery service station that he has taken care of the battery, as the tell-tale acid line across the plate showing the level at which the electrolyte was carried clearly indicates whether the battery suffered from normal wear or carelessness.

Adding water is about the only thing that the owner needs to do to keep his battery in condition, but there are things which he should not do. The addition of water regularly so that the plates are always covered to a distance of half-inch above their tops will prevent many of the troubles which may occur indirectly. It quite often happens that a battery is only temporarily neglected. In this case it partially sulphates, and the generator is not always capable of bringing it back to its proper condition. It may require what is known as a reforming charge or a slow charge over a long period, which will have the effect of recharging the active material towards its original condition, although it is very seldom that it can be brought altogether back.

Anyone who has ever experimented in chemistry knows that heating occurs when acid is poured into water. It is only necessary to put a couple of drops of sulphuric acid to note the temperature rise. Water should never be poured into acid, but acid into the water.

To bring this simple lesson home to the battery user it is only necessary to recall that when the battery is receiving its charge, acid is leaving the plates and entering the water surrounding them. This naturally causes a rise in the temperature of the solution. The resistance of the grids and other parts of the storage battery to the flow of current into the cells also causes a rise in temperature, and it is for this reason that the electrolyte of a battery receiving a charge will be seen to be gassing or bubbling, and the rise in temperature must be carefully watched. A battery should never be allowed to get above 110 degrees in temperature. If it gets up to 120 degrees, it is apt to be destroyed. The more rapid the charge, the more rapid is the feeding of acid into the water and hence the quicker the temperature rise. It is therefore quite important not to charge the battery too rapidly. This will not occur with a properly worked out electrical system, and it will not occur when the water is at the proper height because of the concentrated charging due to the reduced area.

The temperature rise due to overcharging puts the battery in an unhealthy state, in the same way a temperature rise in the human body causes a dangerous fever. The warping of the plates loosens the active material in the lead grids and causes the plates to break down. The active material also becomes burned and hard.

When a wooden separator is broken down, allowing the negative and positive plates or either side of it to come into contact, this part of the cell is dead. These places must be insulated from one another in order that the current produced by them may flow over the lines and back again to the battery. When the two plates are in contact, due to the breaking down of an insulator, they are short circuited and the battery is decreased in strength by that amount.

Battery service men can, with a glance at the separator, tell immediately how the battery has been created. The acid line is clear. The broken separators indicate a warping of the plates, and the worse condition in which these separators are, the worse the condition of the battery as a whole, as they reflect exactly the total condition.

It is by the use of the hydrometer syringe that the owner can keep his battery in good condition. This syringe is the same to the car owner as the thermometer is to the physician. The hydrometer tells the specific gravity of the electrolyte. A completely charged battery will give a reading of between 1.275 and 1.300. If any cell is found to be below this reading continually, the battery should at once be brought into the service station.

Some Don'ts For New Car Owners

Don't attempt to start your car with the switch off.

Don't advance spark when starting motor.

Don't allow clutch to engage suddenly.

Don't expect motor to run without gasoline.

Don't race your engine.

Don't fail to examine your battery every two weeks.

Don't apply your brake suddenly.

Don't turn corner at high speed.

Don't neglect to keep your radiator filled with water.

Don't neglect to keep your tires inflated.

Don't forget to lubricate all parts of your car.

Don't fail to investigate any unusual sound.

Don't use starter to run your car.

Don't attempt to shift into reverse while your car is moving forward.

Don't attempt to stop your car suddenly when pavement is wet.

The Rules For Soulmates

(Continued from Page 1)

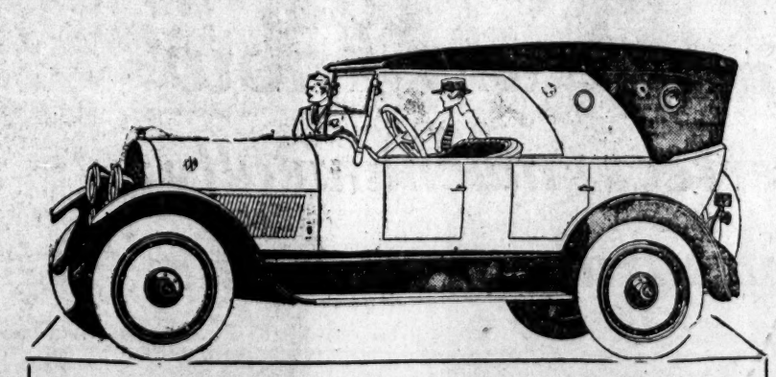
moral motives, she has thought it best to break up her home. This, of course, is all wrong.

So far as the gentlemen soulmaters are concerned, in this respect they are even worse than the lady soulmaters. They are altogether too modest. They seem to be possessed with the idea of running away with other men's wives without even notifying the next door neighbors. Perhaps that is the reason they are treated—when they are caught—with so much less consideration than the lady soulmaters. The motto about them seems to be "Say it with tar and feathers."

What I have written about soulmaters should not, however, inspire us with too great an ambition to be one. We cannot all expect to get up to the high spiritual level necessary. Most of us are in the habit of working regularly, and work is fatal to soulmating. Most of us are so silly as to love only that kind of people who stick to their jobs and are not thinking too much about their emotions. Although soulmates, according to the papers, may be on the increase, it seems to be still true that most of us are hopeless. We haven't got sense enough to know any better than to stay at home and mind our own business.

Chevrolet On Night Shift

Detroit, March 30.—The Chevrolet Motor Co. has started a night shift at the Flint plant for the first time in several months. Nine hundred axles a day are now being made for shipment to the various assembly plants. It is planned to build 800 engines a day by April 1. All engines and axles for Chevrolet cars are now being made at Flint.



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Hupmobile	5	,, ,,	(1920)
Hupmobile	5	,, ,,	run 4500 M.
Buick 6	5	,, ,,	(1920)
Dodge	5	,, ,,	(1921)
Overland 90	5	,, ,,	(Fine Cond.)
Briscoe	5	,, ,,	(1920)
Chandler	7	,, ,,	(1921
Studebaker	7	,, ,,	(Big Six)
Packard 12	7	,, ,,	(run 4500 Miles)
Fiat (Model 501)		,, ,,	(Used 2 Weeks)
Renualt 12/14		,, ,,	1920/21
Talbot 16/18	5	,, ,,	(1919)
de Dion Bouton		,, ,,	run 4500 M.

Roadsters

Studebaker 4	Roadster	(latest model)
Studebaker (special six)		(1921)
Haynes 6 (4 door Roadster)		(1921)
Dodge	Roadster	(1920)
Buick 6	do.	(1919)
Scripps-Booth 4	do.	(A. I. cond.)
Standard	do.	(1920)

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Hupmobile	Limousine	(1920)
Buick 6	do.	(1920)
Studebaker 4	do.	(1919)
Overland 98	do.	(wire wheels)
Panhard	do.	(as good as new
de Dion Bouton	Sedan	(1921)
Dodge	do.	(1920)

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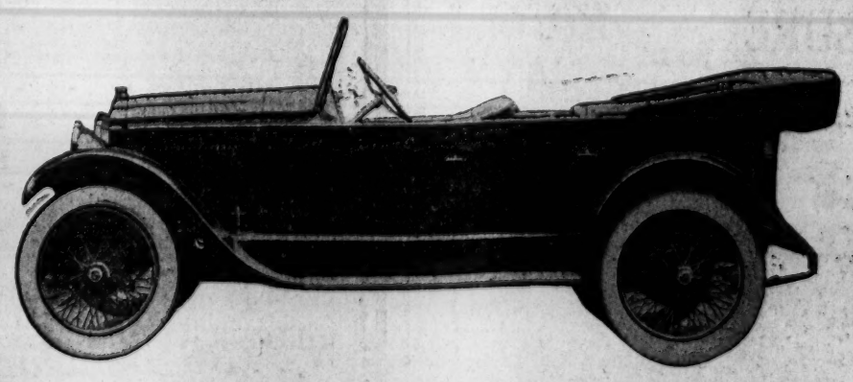

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

SHANGHAI

Some Motor Hints

ENGINECLEANING APPARATUS

By R. K. Helphenstine, Jr.

In making this apparatus for cleaning my engine I used two ether cans, cutting the bottom from one and the top from the other, and soldering them together. They have a combined capacity of about three gallons, and if a single can of the same capacity could be obtained, it would serve the purpose just as well and would probably be better if it could be obtained in galvanized iron.

Next I procured from an automobile wrecker the hose line and gauge of a motor-driven tire pump. Then I cut three holes in the top of the can. In one of these I soldered the gauge, and in another the upper two-thirds of a sawed-off tire valve. Over the third hole I soldered a screw top filler, cut from a cylinder oil can and fitted it with a tight washer.

I then secured at a ten-cent store an ordinary illuminating gas stopcock and soldered this in a hole, cut at the bottom of the can, and wired it to one end of the hose. In the other end of the hose I inserted and wired in place a short length of copper tubing with the protruding end crimped to give a fine spray. This completed the device.

In use, the can is filled to half its capacity with a fifty percent solution of kerosene and gasoline, ten pounds of air pressure is applied with an ordinary tire pump attached to the air valve, and the stopcock is then turned on. This is a handy article to have in a private garage, and it is easily and cheaply made. Mine cost me less than a dollar.

USE FOR OLD OIL

By S. E. Gibbs

The oil which is drained from the crankcase of the automobile engine will give excellent results as a spring dubricant. It should be applied with a brush to the sides of the spring and, after it has been allowed to soak in for an instant, be followed with several other applications. The gasoline in the diluted oil causes it to work in between the leaves much farther than if pure oil is used, and it also rubs off the spring sides more readily and so does not catch much dirt.

HANDY BOLT CHISEL

By C. H. Willey

A handy tool for wedging off rusted bolts can be made from a wide cold chisel. The tool is heated and drawn thin and then cut and filed U-shaped to make it straddle the bolt. It is then retempered.

Very often when one is working around the motor or chassis, bolts are encountered that are not easily reached with a hammer. This tool overcomes the difficulty and is superior to hammering on the nut end of a bolt because it does not mar the threads.

REGULATING GENERATOR OUTPUT

By W. L. Eikenberry

The danger of overheating the battery by continuous charging during summer touring is often referred to by writers who warn against the danger of doing permanent injury to the plates. No remedy is suggested, however, except that of burning lights to absorb the current. This expedient is not wholly satisfactory since the continuous use of the lamps soon burns out the bulbs—to say nothing of the annoyance caused by every third motorist's trying to stop you to say that you have left your lamps burning by accident.

It has been assumed by many designers that the generator output should be taken out of control of the driver and be made entirely automatic, but the automatic regulation does not take the variable factors of operation into account.

It occurred to the writer that it should be possible to correct the difficulty at its source by providing a method of regulating the output of the generator at the will of the driver. Last spring when the generator was being given an overhauling the field wire was cut and the ends brought to the outside of the generator shell, where they were connected with insulated binding posts. A small rheostat such as is used by wireless amateurs, was placed on the back of the instrument board in front of the driver with only the regulating knob projecting in front. This was connected in series with the field through the binding posts mentioned.

The installation being effected, a turn of the knob at any time will reduce the generator output from its maximum to as little as one or two amperes if desired. When the lights are turned on at night, a turn of the rheostat knob restores the maximum output.

The effect of this regulation is seen in the fact that whereas in former years, if long daily runs were made, it was desirable to water the battery daily, over the same route last summer additional water was not once required in more than a thousand miles of continuous running and more than two weeks' light driving thereafter.

Repairing Dented Front of Tubular Type Radiator

By H. H. Parker

The thin copper fins of a tubular type radiator are easily damaged by an accidental blow, but if the tubes themselves are not greatly sprung, the damage can be remedied with a brass hinge and a pair of pliers. The hinge, about two and a half inches long, is closed over a bent fin and moderate pressure is applied with the pliers, which are preferably of the end-cutting type. Small dents or kinks are entirely removed by this means.

SIMPLE OIL FILTER

By C. H. Willey

Motorists will find that it is a distinct saving to change the oil in the engine crankcase every 500 miles and redeem it. This is done by filtering and resting it, then, by applying heat, driving off the gasoline and kerosene that may dilute it. The simple filtration plant consists of means for hanging a kerosene can above a pail covered with several layers of cheese cloth. The faucet is cracked slightly and the filter is left to take care of itself.

CENTERING PUNCH

By L. B. Robbins

When a prick punch is to be made in the exact center of a piece of metal of regular shape, it will save time centering with a compass or rule. Drill a one-eighth-inch hole through the shank of the punch just above the taper of the point, and then drill a second small hole at right angles to it and intersecting it, and tap this for a machine screw. Lastly, bend a piece of steel wire the same size as the horizontal hole in the shape indicated, and sharpen the bottom end. By pulling the wire in or out of the punch, the point can be made to touch the edge of the piece being worked, so that the punch can be quickly centered.

COMPRESSION TEST GAUGE

By S. E. Gibbs

One can tell something about the compression in the various cylinders by turning the engine over slowly by hand and noting the resistance; but a more satisfactory method is to use a gauge to measure the compression. Such a device is made by clamping a tire gauge in the shell of a spark plug, making it leak-proof with washer and packing. The device is then screwed into the spark plug hole in the cylinder, and the motor is allowed to run slowly under power. Each cylinder is tested in turn, and if they do not show approximately the same compression in all, the motor requires attention.

LOCATING LEAKS

By Walter H. Gage

When you pick up a small tack in the road and find yourself minus the air of one tire, it is not always easy to locate the leak in the tube. Nor does a slow puncture always happen when you are handy to a spring or brook. Even though there is no mater available, however, you may circumvent the Jinx by inflating the tube to its safe maximum and revolving it slowly over a patch of fine dust in the road. When the leak comes directly over the dust it will betray itself almost as visibly as it does in water.

FRONT WHEEL GREASE GUN

By S. E. Gibbs

It is often difficult to get grease into the inner bearings of the front wheel. But if a spare hub cap is soldered to the end of a small grease gun, the hub can be filled and some of the old grease and dirt forced out at the inside. When this method is employed, there is never any doubt about the thoroughness of the job.

Substitute For Plug-Testing Chamber

By W. B. Jones

Owing to the fact that the resistance encountered by a spark varies with the density of the air or gas between the plug points, a plug test in the open air is of little value. Under full load, the density of the mixture between the electrodes of a plug may be increased by compression to five times that of the atmosphere. To test plugs under conditions of pressure and density corresponding to actual service there have been devised air pressure chambers into which the plugs may be screwed, with the spark gaps opposite strong glass windows. While such pressure chambers undoubtedly are the best for the purpose, they are expensive to buy or make, and usually inconvenient to borrow.

Since increase of density due to compression is equivalent to lengthening the gap in the same proportion, many practical mechanics simply widen the gap to, say, five times its normal working distance by the expedient of bending or twisting the electrodes. This always incurs the danger of breaking off or weakening the wire, and requires the readjustment of the gap afterward, which, even if one is not fussy as to the exact length, may not be permanent due to a warping under heat after the severe distortion of bending.

The writer has had excellent satisfaction from a method of "stretching" the spark without altering the setting of the points. A strip of clean, sound mica about three-eighths of an inch wide is thrust between the points so that the spark has to pass around the end or edge of the mica, thereby lengthening the gap as much as is desired. This method may not be of scientific accuracy, but it serves for practical purposes, and often points out a baffling full-load miss in what seems to be a sound plug.

BATTERY IGNITION

By Arthur F. Ochtman

On cold mornings when the crankcase oil is stiff, the starter will hardly turn the engine, even though the battery be fully charged. So much current is drawn by the starter that, while it is in operation there is little juice flowing to the ignition, and consequently a weak spark is developed at the plugs.

For those who have no heated garage, or who leave their cars out for several hours in cold weather, the following hint will save the storage battery by facilitating starting. If a 6-volt system is used, connect four dry cells in series and ground one pole, taking care that it corresponds to the grounded pole of the storage battery. (The carbon electrode of the dry cell is the positive pole, and the outer zinc terminal is the negative.) Connect the opposite pole of the cell at the other end of the series to one post of a two-way switch.

Next break the wire running from the regular ignition switch to the distributor and connect the switch end to the other post of the two-way switch, and the distributor end to the knife of that switch. Now when starting the motor, the knife of the two-way switch is thrown to the dry cell side, and when it is running the knife is switched to the storage battery side, the regular switch being left on all the time.

If a 12-volt system is used, eight cells should be connected in series. If a two-wire system is employed on the car, a double-knife, double-throw switch should be employed, with the battery wires to the poles and the distributor wires to the knives. The cells may be placed in a rack under the hood or under the cowl and the switch located under the dash or in any convenient place.

For Strengthening Electric Light Sockets

By J. V. Brownlee

Many motorists have no doubt experienced the annoyance of pushing the hard rubber base of an electric light socket out of the bushing when putting a bulb in place. The present writer solved the difficulty by drilling through the bushing in two places and into the hard rubber, and then filling the holes with solder. This serves to anchor the base firmly to the bushing.

INSERTING VALVE STEM PINS

By G. F. McClay

Nearly every motorist who has tried grinding in the valves of an L head or T head motor has experienced considerable trouble in holding the valve spring compressed and getting the pin in place in the stem of the valve. The writer has found the following method a great help in inserting these pins.

Take a piece of hard wood about half an inch in diameter and ten to twelve inches long, and make in one end a hole slightly smaller than the diameter of the stem pin and about a quarter inch deep. Then split the stick back for about three-quarters of an inch through this hole. The valve stem pin can now be driven lightly into the end of the stick, and as the spring is forced up with the valve lifter in one hand, the pin can easily be inserted into the hole with the stick in the other hand. A slight twist of the hand upward will spring the stick off the pin, and you have done the job without running the risk of pinching your fingers, and with an unobstructed view of the pin hole.

Prevents Flat Tires

Have you ever had a tire go flat—when you couldn't move for want of a tiny patch? A well stocked accessory kit pays big dividends in freedom from tire trouble and in motoring comfort. Not only does it save lost miles but time and money as well.

It's the old, old story of a stitch in time saving—a flat tire, and all the trouble that may go motorists, one and all find tire accessories indispensable at the most unexpected occasions, preventing emergencies along the road which take the pleasure and profit out of motoring.

At the worst they insure the motorist reaching the nearest garage. Ordinarily they are splendid, though temporary, reinforcements and enable the tire to give the service demanded until a permanent repair can be made. But it's bad business trying to make an accessory do the work of a permanent repair.

The big idea in accessories, say Miller tire men is the putting up in convenient form for repair use the same high grade rubber and fabric of which new tires and tubes are made. It's a new supply of miles for tires. This is the reason that puts tube patching kits, blowout patches, tire flaps and cord patches into hundreds of local repair kits with it. Business men, doctors,

1921 Road Record

Eleven hundred and sixteen miles of surfaced Federal-aid road were built in Texas in 1921, the largest record of any state. Minnesota was a close second, with 1,066.

New Car From Europe

An interesting development in connection with the revival of post-war manufacturing in Europe is seen in the Horch automobile, just brought to America to be placed on the market.

The Horch car has four cylinders and develops, in one type, 60 horse-power and in another type 80 horse-power. The engine is adapted to the use of either gasoline or kerosene and carries a thirty-gallon tank at the rear, enabling the car to run for 450 miles at an average speed per gallon of gasoline of fifteen miles an hour. The gear box is adapted to four speeds and a reverse with direct drive at high speed. The body is of the streamline type.

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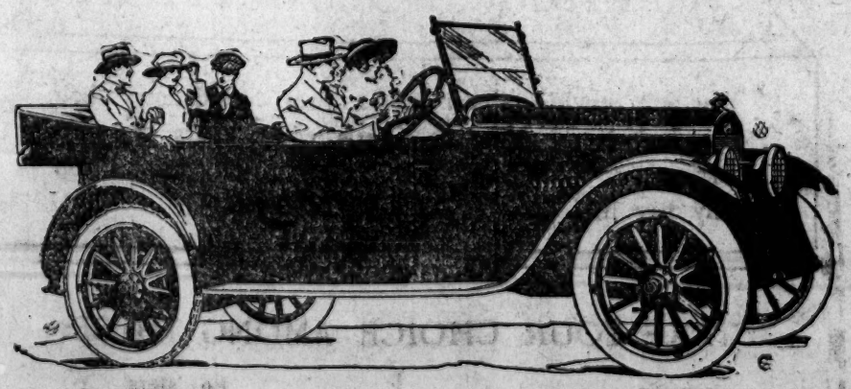

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What The Law Holds

The operator of a garage makes a customer an estimate on cost of grinding the valves on his car—the customer agrees to the price and turns his car over to the garageman to have the work done.

While the mechanic is doing this work he allows a bucket of gasoline, which is being used in cleaning his work to touch the starting switch, which ignites the gasoline, and which, burning the bucket, is overturned, causing the wiring and all inflammable material about the motor to burn, the radiator core is melted apart, one tire, a new one, is burned considerably and paint from fenders and wheels is burned off. Sand is used for putting out the fire.

The garageman goes to the customer and states he will make good to the customer every damaged part and make the car as good or better than before the fire and is told to go ahead. The garageman attempts to repair the damaged parts without replacing and finally gets it together but has to tow it to get it started and attempts to make delivery to owner in very bad running shape. The owner refuses to accept and being unable to get the garageman to go into the car further and put it in good running shape calls in another garageman and has him take the motor down and discovers the motor is full of sand, and damaged from the running of the car by the first garageman, after the fire. This sand has cut the bearings, shafts and cylinder walls to where it will be necessary to replace and rebore them before the car can be put in as good running shape as before it was burned. The owner then has estimates made by responsible repairmen as to the amount necessary to put car in as good shape as before it was burned. He then goes to the first garageman and requests him to pay this amount, which he refuses to do. The owner then has the car put in running shape, pays the bill and takes the car from the second garageman. The estimated cost to fix the car is $315. Can the owner collect this from the garageman who had the car in his possession at time of fire?

Answer: Of course a garageman is just as liable for damages caused by his negligence as any one else is. From the facts, as you state them, it would seem that the garageman was negligent and that if the matter is brought to court, he will have to pay the owner for the loss suffered by reason of the negligence displayed.

* * *

A tramp came in with an old tire and wanted to know if we would buy it. We have taken in old tires when we saw that we could make a sale of a new one but we have never bought any tire from anyone like this before. We gave the tramp a dollar and a half for the tire. If this tramp should have procured this tire by some false means, and the owner should find out we had it, could he hold us liable in this case?

Answer: If personal property is stolen from the owner, he has the right to take it back from the person stealing it, or from any person to whom it was transferred by the chief. If, therefore, the tramp who sold you the tire had stolen it, the owner would be justified in suing you to get it back, providing always that the old, used tire was worthwhile fighting over.

Tire Dealers Launch Honest Sales Campaign

As one of the first steps in its campaign to educate New York motorists to the advantage of purchasing their tires and tubes from representative merchants, the Greater New York Tire Dealers' Association has distributed among its members a window display card carrying an imprint of the association emblem, the two-word explanation of the objects of the organisation, "Co-operation and Service," and the slogan under which the affiliated dealers operate. It is believed the efforts of the organisation to eliminate many of the dishonest tire dealers will be successful.

The slogan of the organisation, "Pledged to do business on the square," is being emphasised not only on the window cards but in all correspondence with tire users. It is the intention of the association to bring home to car owners by advertising the change that has taken place in merchandising methods. According to George J. Burger, president of the association, car owners should give more attention to the care of their tires if

A Public Servant

The Motor Car Indispensable To All Modern Life

Perhaps too few of us realise the transition through which the motor car has passed since its original introduction as a purely pleasure vehicle for the wealthy classes.

To a great extent this transition has been due to the mechanical improvements that have taken place in the motor vehicle, transforming it from an uncertain and highly problematical means of getting from place to place to its present day dependability and efficient, troubleless operation.

Many of us can remember the days when a 100 mile tour in a motor car partook of the nature of an adventure. There was always a good deal of doubt in the minds of driver and passengers whether an hour or two would not be consumed in prying the beads of one or more punctured tyres from out their clincher rims, replacing them with sound tubes and casings and putting in the requisite number of pounds of air by hand pump.

Today we have the demountable rim; a tyre change requires only a few minutes of work, and worry on the part of the occupants of the car as to whether they will encounter a puncture or a blow-out has been mostly done away with.

In the "old days," too, the best of cars were not free from mechanical troubble of a distressing sort and almost every motorist carried with him a special "overall" garment of rough material for use when crawling under the car and lying on his back to make emergency repairs.

Thanks to the mechanical improvements which makers of motor cars have effected in their products, the owner of today has discarded this uncouth-looking work garment, and steps into his car when starting on a long tour with absolute confidence that his journey will be completed without break-down or serious trouble with the mechanism of his car, necessitating a stop for the purpose of repairing the difficulty.

With the addition of the electric starter and lighting system, motor car operation has become as convenient as driving a horse and carriage. Controls have been perfected and simplified until a woman driver can run a motor car without fatigue or even, if she is acustomed to operate a car, conscious effort.

There is also the matter of price to be considered in any discussion of the wide utility which the motor car possesses today as contrasted with its restriction in the past to the wealthy class of owners.

By the inauguration of quantity factory production, and the perfection of means for turning out cars in large numbers and at the same time maintaining a high standard of quality, the price of motor cars has been brought down to within the reach of purchasers possessing moderate incomes.

Combining mechanical reliability, ease of handling, and sold at a reasonable price, the motor car of today has in the broadest sense of the phrase become "every man's vehicle." Swift and comfortable in operation, it has been found ideally suited to both business and pleasure transportation.

Seen in countless thousands upon the streets of every large city and dotting the highways and byways of the world, the motor car has not only taken the place of the horse-drawn vehicle to the almost complete exclusion of the latter, but has extended the field to personal transportation to a degree undreamed of a decade or more ago.

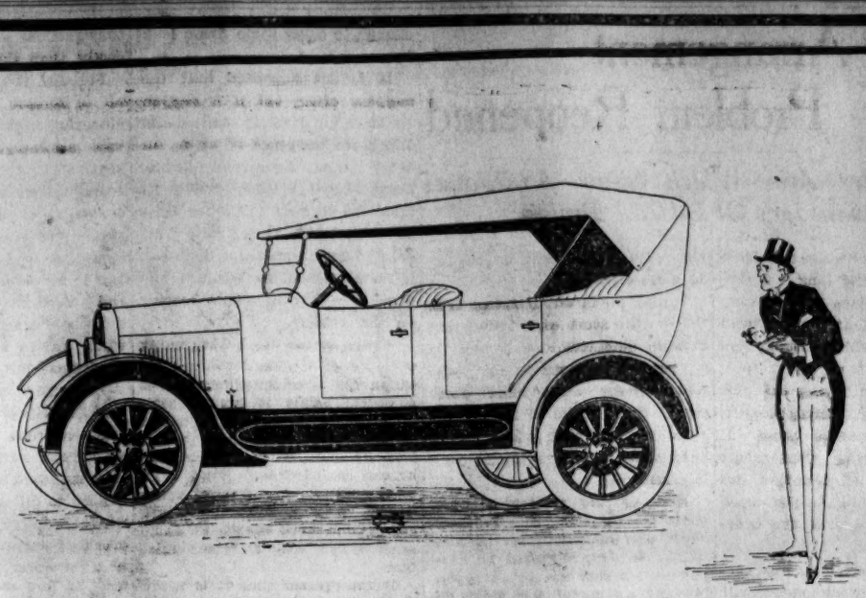
U. S. Roads Built Last Year Would Gird Globe

Washington—Mileage of road-building projects under construction in the United States, if continuously placed, would form a highway more than encircling the globe, the Department of Agriculture states. The total was estimated at 31,228 miles.

Every state in the United States shared in the benefits of 11,930 miles of highways which were constructed with federal aid. The total cost of the projects will be $231,963,682. The proportion of this amount contributed by various states was $137,906,593, the remainder of $94,057,089 by the federal government.

Wholly completed roads were computed to total 8,595 miles.

Road projection in 1921 in the United States exceeded by more than 10 percent all previously improved highway mileage in the country.



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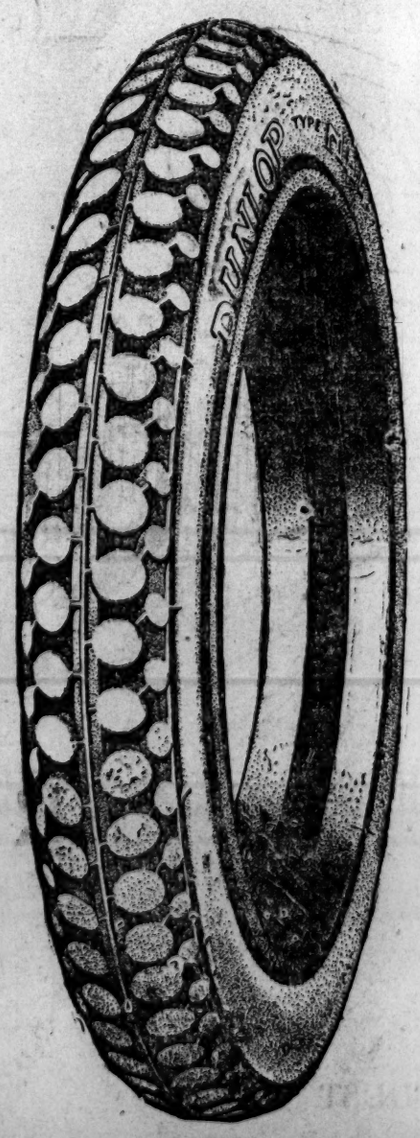

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Valve Arrangement Problem Reopened

New Phases Arise Which Show Additional Advantages Of L-Head Design

Just a year or two ago it looked as though the long fought battle of the valves was drawing to a close and that the overhead valve motor would eventually become an almost universal type. At that time, in laying out new engines on their drafting boards, hardly any engineers chose L heads or T heads. Consequently, a majority of passenger car motors, new within the last three or four years, are of the overhead valve variety.

Today, however, it is less certain that this development will continue at the same rate. Various new phases have arisen which show the L head to be possessed of some advantageous characteristics commonly unsuspected till quite recently; so the final settling of the valve problem is likely to be delayed, if indeed, it is ever settled to a point where all first-class engineers will agree upon one generic type as being the best from every viewpoint.

There were several excellent reasons for the trend towards the overhead design. For efficiency of combustion—that is, power obtained per dollar's worth of fuel consumed—the ideal shape for a combustion chamber is spherical, if all other things are equal. The overhead arrangement gives a combustion chamber approaching the sphere in form, much more nearly than any other form of valve construction. For ease of getting the gas to flow into and out of the cylinder, and so for maximum power in proportion to the piston displacement, the overhead valve is also a little more efficient in proportion to its size. Yet another point in the overhead's favor is that with all valves in the head it is easy to machine the whole of the combustion space and so get chambers of exactly equal size, which is essential for smooth, even running.

Now it was, of course, known for many years that L head engines could be built having all sorts of highly developed qualities. It was an L head engine that drove the first car ever to cover 100 miles in an hour—the Talbot on Brooklands Speedway, England. It was with L head engines in competition with a field largely composed of overhead valve designs that the British Sunbeams took first, second and third places in the big French race of 1912, and it is with L head engines that Rolls Royce have obtained their great reputation for smooth operating motors.

Now with most things there is an easy way of getting what is wanted and also a difficult one. It did seem, and it still seems, that in many ways the overhead valve engine is the easier way to obtain the qualities most desirable in an autombile engine, but while it has advantages over the L head, the latter has also some points in which it is supreme also. The analysis to date, based on experience with numerous thoroughly modern designs of both types, indicates that the uncertainty as to which tips the scale is about as great as ever it was.

The overhead valve engine has done everything expected of it by those who adopted it. Its characteristic high power for size has been upheld, and it has proved to be on the average a little lighter in weight, while most overhead valve engines are conspicuous for the accessibility of such things as the electrical gear and the carburoter, due to the simpler form of the cylinder block.

On the other hand, there have developed some manufacturing compensations; some things which require more care than they did in L head engine production.

Always, in all engineering, compromise is unavoidable. No one design of anything yet discovered has all the advantages and none of the drawbacks. So engineers today are reviewing again the valve situation in the light of the combined experience of both L and overhead valve motors which is now possessed by the automotive industry here and in Europe.

One of the prime requirements in an engine is quiet operating valves, which will stay quiet without adjustment for a long time. The L head engine brings the end of the valve and the cam that operates it close together, introducing a minimum of mechanism between the two. Also the L head automatically compensates for differences between a hot and cold engine, for as the cylinder expands and so lifts the valves away from the camshaft, the valves themselves expand simultaneously and directly counteract the increase in tappet clearance that would otherwise occur. Of course, differences in expansion are perfectly easy to compensate in an overhead valve motor, but special means of some sort usually have to be taken and, either the compensating device costs something to construct, or else adjustments will be required more often.

Taking all in all, it seems true that on the score of original and durable quietness that L head is a simpler proposition for the manufacturer than most other types. Some claim also that the cylinder block onto which the L head valve seats is intrinsically less resonant.

Even on the matter of quiet operation however, the overhead offers one possibility not possessed by the conventional L head and this is that the actual opening and closing of the valve depends not merely upon the shape of the cam but upon the proportions of the valve rocker. For example, many overhead valve engines have valves which lift ⅜ inch and cams which have only ¼ inch lift. The cam operates the push rod, which is attached to the short end of the rocker arm. The part of the rocker resting on the valve is longer and so multiplies the movement. A cam with low lift is rather easier to make than one with a high lift and also, in a construction such as this the push rod and all the tappet parts move slower than the valve itself and so are less liable to create noise. One particular design which is so far unique deserves to be mentioned by name in this connection. The Ansted motor used on Lexington and Durant cars, has a rocker in which the leverage changes. It has a low lift cam and, at the times when the valve is just opening or just closing, the rocker is about equally divided—the fulcrum is in or near its center—so that the valve moves only at the same speed as the push rod. This means that the valve opens and closes quite slowly which makes it inherently quiet. Now, by virtue of the special design of valve rocker fulcrum, the leverage of the valve over the push rod increases steadily to the point where it is wide open and then decreases steadily to the closing point. The sum total of the effect obtained is a very high lift with a low lift cam of simple manufacturing form and a quiet action.

A rather more subtle point which is of smaller importance, but still not to be altogether neglected, is that a mysterious change has taken place in fuel. In many of the processes that produce gasoline from crude oil there is a treatment which leaves faint traces of acid behind it. One of the manifestations of this which has lately been apparent is the appearance in the carbureter of a flaky substance which arises from the action of the acid on the copper of the gasoline line. Now every time an engine is stopped and left to cool off there remains some liquid in the intake ports and passages and more condenses as the motor cools. In the exhaust ports and manifold similar condensation occurs, only in this case the condensate is mainly water. With an L head motor anything that condenses in the valve port runs down and away from the valve seat. In an overhead valve it runs towards the valve. An exceptional amount of corrosion of intake valves has been noticed this year, concurrently with the appearance of the flaky substance mentioned in carbureters, proving that acid in the fuel is to be blamed. This is a thing that no engineer a few years back had any reason for thinking of. It is something new, but none the less something that has to be reckoned with. No doubt modifications of port design can be found to take care of this and even now it is by no means all overhead valve engines that have experienced this trouble. It is just a new point which engineers have to consider.

It has often been claimed that exhaust valves stood up best in L heads, and this idea had frequently been laughed at; the present writer himself has sided with the scoffers and while still not quite convinced of his error has to admit that there is a great deal to be said on both sides. As pointed out in the last paragraph, water and anything else that condenses in the exhaust is drained away from the valve in the L head, and therefore cannot do any harm to the seat. The quantity of condensate always seemed to be so extremely small that it was hard to believe it could do any harm even if it did drain the other way, but this is not quite all.

Nothing can injure an exhaust valve so quickly as failure to seat perfectly, for if there is the slightest leak during the instant of explosion and intensely hot flame scours the valve, tending both to burn and to warp it. If the valve port is above the valve so that it drains into the valve opening, then any small particles of carbon loosened from the walls of the port would stand a chance of dropping in between valve and seat at the instant of closing. The tiniest particle so caught would hold the valve open enough to cause some flame leakage.

It is not suggested that this happens often, but if it happened once an hour in one engine and never happened at all in another then the second motor should show a longer valve life than the former. This theory is easy to laugh at too but very hard either to prove or disprove; it is mentioned as being a modern idea having some bearing on the subject.

It was stated at the beginning of this article that the ideal shape for a combustion space is spherical. This is fundamentally true for reasons of scientific fact. It is more than a theory. Still its truth holds only so long as the combustible mixture is of good quality. A spherical space with a poor mixture in it will not give as good results as some other shape with a better mixture.

At the present time it is much more difficult to make a good combustible mixture of gasoline and air than it was even a few years ago. Despite hot spots and preheating devices the mixture which reaches the cylinders is still a long way from the perfectly mixed dry gas that is ideal for an internal combustion engine.

It has been proved that the laws which govern the burning or explosion of a dry gas do not apply fully to present-day gasoline mixtures. To get the most efficient burning of a wet mixture it is desirable to keep it in a state of motion akin to whirling right up to and actually during the brief period of combustion. There are many ways of doing this but the L head shape of combustion space is now discovered to be inherently good from this viewpoint. Thus while the plain overhead engine may lose a little of the advantage it ought to have because the gas is wet, the L head may gain a little it ought not to have, so diminishing the actual difference between the two.

Incidentally, there is a design of L head which takes a step in the overhead direction and gives a chamber which, in the present state of knowledge, looks good from both viewpoints. If the valves in an L head are included, so the heads are tipped towards the cylinder center, the pocket above the valves is decreased in size and the case of flow for the gases through the valves is increased somewhat. This means that the difference between the L and overhead is still more reduced. An inclined valve design does, however, render machining a little less easy, which means that it is a construction a small trifle more costly than the conventional.

Perhaps the hardest thing of all to foresee in automobile engineering is the real facts of service advantages and disadvantages. The great ease of tappet adjusting on an overhead valve engine is offset if adjustment is needed more often. Similarly it appeared to be a great advantage to be able to take off head and valves together and remove the whole assembly to the bench when valves had to be cleaned or ground in.

To remove an overhead valve head it is almost inevitably necessary to break an exhaust joint or several such, to remove intake manifold or carbureter, and finally, to lift a casting of considerable weight. On a good many overhead valve sixes it is entirely a two-man job to remove a head in the absence of hoisting tackle.

These are small points, of course, and it is not suggested that they would ever be deciding factors, but they weigh a little in the scales of compromise. They serve to point out another interesting fact which is only a side issue but deserves mention. This is that the relative importance of different things changes as a machine develops. Only a short time ago the grinding and adjustment of valves was a frequent operation; hence the accessibility of valves and tappets was important. With the discovery of tungsten and high chrome steels the durability of valves was so much increased that today they only require attention at the rarest intervals. Simultaneously the removal of carbon which used to be a reasonably infrequent operation has now become the attention most often required; partly because of the poorer grade of fuel, partly because the average engine of today is much higher strung and sensitive than the older motors.

A very few manufacturers have used a type of engine having one set of valves overhead, usually the intake, and one set in the L head position. It seems possible that by being a sort of mean between the two types it might be found to combine the advantages of both. One thing which has some bearing on the matter is that it has now been proved beyond all question that intake valves should be large and exhaust valves of smaller size. That is assuming there is only so much space for valves, which is always true, then more of that space should be given to the intake than to the exhaust valves. This is because there is plenty of pressure to blow the exhaust out and only atmosphere pressure (suction) to draw the charge in.

Experiments on four-valve engine have shown that cutting out one of the exhaust valves altogether made hardly any difference in the power while removing one of the intakes caused a very serious drop. Nearly all our engines up to date have been designed for pairs of equal sized valves. If, or when, the larger intake is accepted as proper practice, this of itself may show up different systems with new points of advantage and disadvantages. A comparatively small side pocket with the exhaust valve in it and a comparatively large intake in the head is rather easy to arrange. It leaves plenty of room in both cylinder block and head, as they divide the ports and passages between them. This is more surmise, all that is known being that several leading engineers have lately been studying the F head seriously for the first time in their lives. The final verdict may be thumbs down, but on the other hand it may not.

One of the reasons why automobile engineering is so fascinating is the great variety and range of the problems it offers. As fast almost as a problem is reasonably well solved there turns up some new and disturbing factor and one has to begin anew. Also this has the effect of offering several different ways of meeting one set of conditions, each way with different good and bad points. Never was there a better instance of these things than the present reopening of the valve arrangement problem. —Motor.

New Motor Bus

Embodying several new features particularly designed and fitted to motor bus work, together with many other distinctively GMC points of superiority, the new GMC twenty-passenger motor-bus, just announced by the General Motors Truck Company, offers another fine unit of transportation in the bus field.

By combining a long wheelbase with exceptionally long and flexible semi-elliptic springs, perfect riding qualities have been given the chassis. The body, which is extremely roomy for its capacity, overhangs the frame but slightly. Bouncing, sides way and whipping, which have been so common in the past are entirely eliminated.

The superior value of Royal Cord Tyres has been proven by thousands of satisfied users. When you equip your car with Royal Cords you can do so with the assurance that you have the best tyres money and skill can produce. Everyone is sold with our positive guarantee against defective construction.

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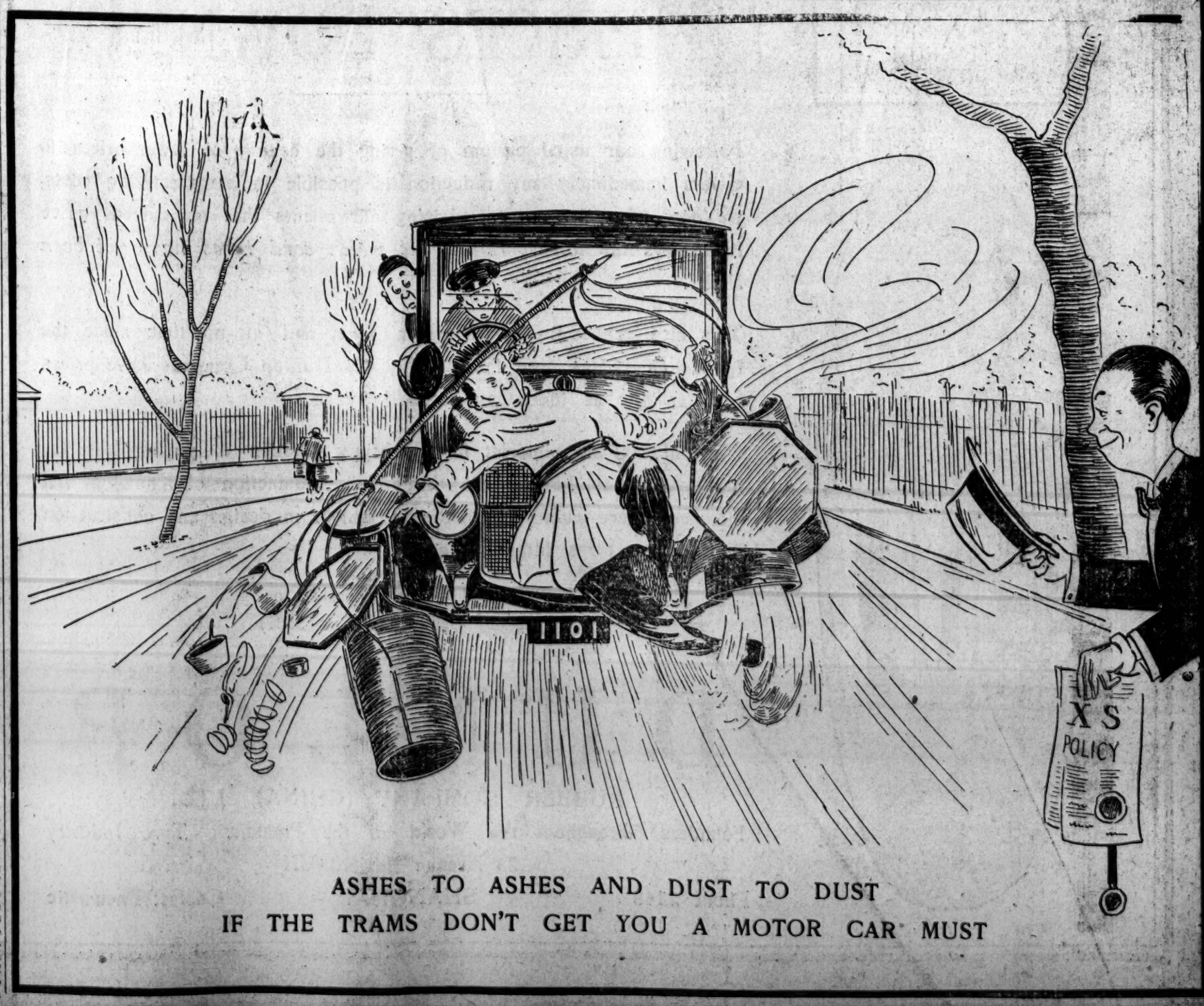

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1922

HEAVY HITTING WINS FOR S'HAI OVER TUNG-WEN

Four Homers And Eight Other Bingles Drive In A Dozen Runs

JAPS WERE OUTCLASSED

Shanghai Youngsters Play Same Nine This Afternoon

They just stood by and watched them fly like a flock of geese bound southward yesterday, those Tungwen college men, when they mixed with the Shanghai Baseball Club. There was nothing else for them to do. Matsunami and Wakayama, two Japanese hurlers watched most anxiously. They had their best offerings knocked for everything from a base-on-balls to several homers. The final score was 12-4.

It was the same old story of a heavy hitting, very aggressive, and very baseball wise American nine mixing with a fast and clever, yet hitless Japanese team devoid as usual of real pitching strength. The result was apparent in the first inning. The Japanese were lucky to score at all.

The earned runs item in the summary tells the tale. The Japanese got four on nothing. Maloney threw the ball away in the first frame and two tallies resulted. Wynn threw one wild in the third and followed immediately with a boot and the Japanese two last runs were scored. In the meantime Shanghai earned eleven scores.

Home runs were the only things that counted for Shanghai. Anything less was passed over as a mere bingle. Wynn set the Babe Ruth mark for the local field with two circuit clouts. And incidentally he set a distance record for a four-base hit with a drive that chased one Japanese student far beyond the Lawn Bowls Club in centerfield, well into the Police grounds before the ball was retrieved. Bruce and Maloney also made the circuit.

The Japanese men got but four hits in their seven innings of trying, and their left fielder, one Obye, got half of them. One of his drives was to left field, a certain single, which Wynn booted and chased while the little Jap left gardener circled the bases. Other student hits were without value.

Maloney batted a thousand percent for the Shanghai team with three healthy hits, including a homer in three tries. Wynn and Wood each got three hits for their average in four times at bat. Hopkins batted .500 percent.

Matsunami and Wakayama had their speed with them, and a little control but not much else. Scott for the big nine was working in mid-summer form. He fanned a half dozen Japs and kept the others from breaking the outfield fences. Cadigan who relieved him in the sixth unfolded some hooks, a submarine ball and a lot of style. The newcomer in spite of his slow going due to his recent illness showed to good advantage. He can pitch for Shanghai any time he feels like it.

The same teams play again this afternoon commencing at 3 o'clock. The Shanghai nine will have, as much as possible a lineup different from that which opposed Tungwen yesterday. Every youngster who has worn a local uniform is asked to come out for a chance against the collegians. It is expected that today's game will be a closer and better game.

SHANGHAI	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday SS	5	2	1	2	1	1
Hopkins RF	4	2	2	1	0	0
Wynn LF	4	3	3	0	0	2
Wood 1B	4	2	3	4	0	0
Bruce C	3	1	1	7	1	0
Hirsh C	1	0	0	2	0	0
Maloney 3B	3	1	3	0	3	1
Hubbard 2B	1	0	0	2	0	0
Smith 2B 3B	4	0	0	1	0	0
Campbell CF	3	0	0	1	0	0
Scott P	3	1	1	1	0	0
Cadigan P	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	35	12	14	21	5	5

TUNG-WEN	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Urakawa SS	3	1	0	3	2	0
Kobayashi RF 1B	4	1	1	2	0	0
Yasasuwa 2B	3	1	0	0	0	2
Oshima 1B P	3	0	0	4	0	0
Obye LF	3	1	2	2	0	0
Tseda C	3	0	0	7	1	0
Niwa CF	3	0	0	0	0	0
Matsunami P	1	0	0	0	1	0
Wakayama RF	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ishida 3B	2	0	1	0	1	2
Totals	27	4	4	18	5	4

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

Let's pretend!

It was a great game, "Let's Pretend," that most of us played when we were happy kiddies. We dressed up in anything that an adult wardrobe would conveniently supply, and impromptu stage as wild Indians, Robinson Crusoes, terrible Turks or bold pirates.

When the years had passed lightly over our curly locks, and we had reached years of discretion, knowing, unfortunately, both the good and the bad, we turned our attentions to yet another game—just the game of "Let's Pretend" grown up. I refer to amateur theatricals.

Few of us have been able, at some time or other, to resist the fascination of trying to pretend we were someone else. We have longed to be Hamlet or Ophelia, Romeo or Juliet, Shylock or Portia, or even Pyramus or Thisbe.

And so it is that wherever two or three pleasant folk are gathered together, there you will find something in the nature of an amateur theatrical club.

Certain events connected with the home of our local A.D.C. naturally turns one's attention to the Club's past. It has been a brilliant one, and despite the croakings of the pessimists the amateurs may well say, as Hornblower did in "The Skin Game," "We've got the future all right."

In the Green Room of the Lyceum Theater is an old program that is dated 1853. That is the first record I can find about amateurs in Shanghai. There wasn't a Lyceum at the time. That came later. For some years these thespians played in an old godown on Peking Road. Those were the happy days when there was no demand for safety curtains, numerous exits, and fire escapes.

* * *

The A.D.C., as a real thing, started on November 30, 1866, and as far as can be gathered it's first pukkah production took place in the the following year—March 1, 1867—in the New Lyceum Theater which was situated in Gnaomen Road. This road is now known as Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The present Lyceum came later.

The playgoer, in that far off time, was presented to a double bill. The first piece was "Whitebait at Greenwick" and this was followed by "Faust and Marguerite."

Those were the days when the local players hid their real personalities under the thin disguise of a nom de plume. The custom continued until about 1910.

Presently we will try to pierce some of these stage names and find behind them many of the great pioneers who have made this city "The Model Settlement."

In giving the first A.D.C. bill let me remind you, gentle reader, that the female parts were then taken by mere males, and from all one can hear or read some of the men in skirts were particularly attractive.

* * *

Whitebait at Greenwich.

Mr. Benjamin Buzzard ..... Mr. Spurgeon.
Mr. Glimmer ..... Mr. Doleful.
John Small ..... Mr. Brushwood.
Miss Lucretia Buzzard ..... Miss Grace Darling.
Sally ..... Miss Gypsum.

* * *

The program in the old days gave the earlycomer food for thought. I give a few extracts from the one in hand:

"A person of long established integrity will take excellent care during the evening."

"The committee will call upon the citizens of Shanghai, at their residences, and explain any jokes in this program which they may not understand; they will also make a call on the citizens in the event of any difficiency in the accounts."

"Short interval, during which Scotchmen will try and see the jokes."

Here are a few criticisms of the play:

"Saw it all capitally—couldn't see a bit—very comfortable seats—Seats too small."

Some announcements are in the same vein:

"The Philharmonic Society have *kindly* consented to take charge of the orchestra. (They and the stewards accordingly get free tickets. Verbum sap)."

"The committee will not be responsible for any debts of their own contracting."

"Carriages to be ordered at 11 p.m. Persons not having carriages can sleep in the theater on application to the Harbor Master. The fee for a berth is Taels 10, and they must find their own gas."

* * *

While the present theater was building the A.D.C. found a temporary home in the Club Concordia.

Before passing on to some of the stalwarts who built up the A.D.C. let me give you a few of the big landmarks in the club's history.

The 50th production—"School"—took place in the present building on April 18, 1876.

The 100th production—"The Tale Of Tell Retold"—was presented on March 22, 1893.

The 150th show—"The Admirable Crichton"—was given in 1908.

The 200th production is in sight. May we all be here to witness it is my ardent wish.

On the occasion of the 150th production, "The Admirable Crichton," the theater was elaborately decorated and photos of the occasion, which can still be seen in the Green Room, show beautiful trellis work, gorgeous flowering and wonderful lighting effects. I cannot imagine Mister Pett allowing a similar scheme of decorations to

(Continued on Page 2)

TEMPLE HILL ACADEMY HOLD SPRING MEET

(China Press Correspondent)

Chefoo, May 16.—On Saturday afternoon last Temple Hill Hunter Corbett Academy held its annual spring meet in conjunction with the Chefoo Gymkhana. Eight thousand Chinese attended.

The 100 yards dash, the 220, the 440, the half mile and the mile were all excellently contested though at times it looked as if the competitors were jogging each other. The jumps were all good, the winner of the High Jump clearing 4 feet 10½ inches and the winner of the long jump getting to a distance of 16 feet.

The items of the long program which called forth the greatest interest were naturally the obstacle race, the pole vaulting, the shot throwing and the throwing of the javelin. The result was a fine throw of the javelin into the crowd. Fortunately, though, the weapon pierced merely the garment of a small boy standing nearby. No damage was done.

In the pole vaulting the senior student who was successful made some really spectacular vaults, clearing the bar at the final try at something like eight feet. The Juniors followed. Soon they had dropped out but then the winner, to the amazement of all present, went on clearing the bar at a higher distance each time, until he had cleared more than the winner of the Senior Division had done. The height that he eventually cleared was stated to be 8 feet 4 inches.

Meanwhile at the second beach the Spring Gymkhana was being held. All the races were closely contested. The Gymkhana is now established as one of the annual events of Chefoo and while others have been very successful it is doubtful whether last Saturday's did not eclipse them all.

JUNIORS' VICE CAPTAINS' TEAM BEATS SKIPPERS

(BY THE SHOT)

The spell of fine weather since the season opened, has given lawn bowlers a chance to get into their stride and on most of the greens, the better known exponents have already found their form. The Recs formally opened their green last Sunday when the vice presidents side proved too good for the popular "Ernies" contingent.

Some very good bowling was in evidence and I was particularly struck with the fine work of Messrs. Brown and Landers who were opposing skips.

It was a pleasure to see Harry Veitch back and bowling as well as ever and on the whole the Recs can view the coming tournaments with satisfaction.

The "big" Club's opening day was a great success and with such leading lights as C. B. Ban, Crewe-Read and the ever popular "Geordie" as scribe, they will be the usual hard proposition to tackle.

I understand that down Yangtszepoo way they are praying for a shower of rain or two to put their greens in order. Geordie McMurdo and Fraser Ferrier are back again in the fold and all woodsmen know what a lot of weight their personalities carry. Their membership is a big one and they will no doubt do their best to improve on last years performance.

The Juniors formally opened their season yesterday when the

(Continued on Page 2)

Two Track Records Broken At Kiangwan Race Meeting Dividend Of $1,362 Paid

Mark For Mile And Three Furlongs Lowered Two And Four-Fifth Seconds And Time For Mile And Half Cut Four-Fifths of Second

Big dividends and exceptionally fast racing characterised yesterday's card of events at the Kiangwan course. One payment amounting to $1,362 was paid coming close to the record payment for the past three years and two track records were broken in the course of the program.

The big payment developed from an upset in the opening race in which Commonland, ridden by Mr. A. N. Dallas was favorite. The race provided a most spectacular finish in which no less than ten ponies were all lined abreast in the final yards of the stretch as contenders for first place. Gasmeter, ridden by Mr. Sidney Soo, finished first a scant head in the lead of Full House with Mr. Hill up and a head behind Full House, Henry VIII, ridden by Mr. Sleap, finished in third place. Paying $1.362 for win Gasmeter paid also $289.90 for place, these dividends being the largest in a day of comparatively sizeable payments.

Another large payment was made in the sixth race which was won by the Morriss pony Downsfield ridden by Mr. G. D. Matcham. This amounted to $170 for win and $37 for place, Starland, ridden by Mr. Dallas in the tenth race, paid $41.30 for first place and in the same race Oldsmobile ridden by Mr. J. Liou and finishing third paid $105.30.

RECORDS BROKEN

The first of the new records was set in the fourth race, The Derby Cup over the distance of a mile and a half. Social Union won this event in the time of 3:09 2-5, which is four-fifths of a second under the mark of 3:10 1-5 set two years ago by The Oriole with Mr. Hill riding.

In the seventh race, The New Stakes, the Kiangwan record for a mile and three furlongs was lowered two and four-fifths seconds when Good Time, ridden by Mr Hill won the event in the time of 2:53 3-5.

The mark of 2:56 2-5 for the mile and three furlongs at Kiangwan originally was set in the spring of 1916 by White Nile, ridden by Mr. J. Liou. This mark was tied in the spring of 1919 by King of Diamonds, ridden by Mr. Hill.

Eight starters went out for the fifth race, which was the one steeplechase of the program, and this event developed a mild surprise when it was won handily by Patapouff, ridden by Mr. Springfield with Tiga, Mr. Botelho riding, finishing in second place. Nunsfield, ridden by Mr. Henry Morriss, and favorite in the race, finished third. In this event The Brigand went down at the first jump of the back stretch throwing the rider, Mr. Matcham, who suffered no serious injury.

Mr. A. N. Dallas and Mr. Knoll divide honors for the day among the riders, as each won two races of the program of eleven events. Besides winning two races Mr. Dallas finished second in two others and Mr. Knoll also got a second place in one event.

THE SUMMARIES

The complete summaries follow:

1.—The May Plate. For all China ponies. ¾ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. San Sing's bay Gasmeter, (Mr. Sidney Soo)	145—1
Mr. Wm. McBain's grey Full House, (Mr. Hill)	157—2
Mr. Toeg's bay Henry VIII, (Mr. Sleap)	158—3

Won by a head, a head. Time—1:31 1-5.

For win, $1,362. Place first $289.90, second $9.40, and third $42.10.

	Win.	Place.
Gasmeter (Sidney Soo)	6	12
Full House (Hill)	475	767
Henry VIII (Sleap)	70	92
ALSO RAN		
Jason (Heard)	196	389
Baycroft (Liddell)	46	120
Lincolnshire(Y. Wong)	36	80
Marlow (Moller)	26	53
Kowloon (Z. W. Yu)	7	34
The Bandit(Matcham)	10	17
Willesden (Bauld)	4	32
Le Moet (K. H. Chun)	7	19
Autumn Time (Spencer)	4	9
Kewiki (Knoll)	201	368
Beautiful-Fellow (A. S. Yih)	14	23
Kongo (J. Liou)	33	83
Kasuga (Botelho)	7	15
Belted Will (Wm. Hu)	4	12
Same Old Thing (D. S. Li)	22	44
Commonland (A. N. Dallas)	584	982
Gratin (Brand)	64	105
Total	1816	3226

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 616, second 123, third 98. Unplaced—332, 112, 574, 608, 256, 593, 619, 623, 164, 105, 163, 127, 562, 412, 106, 177 and 350.

2.—The Dewhurst Stakes. For griffins of 1922. 1¼ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Robert's grey Liberalist, (Mr. Knoll)	148—1
Mr. Day's white Reorganisation, (Mr. A. N. Dallas)	164—2
Mr. Leaf's bay Remainder, (Mr. Brand)	155—3

Won by a half length, a neck. Time—2:42 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $18.00. Place first $8.00, second $9.60, and third $13.60.

	Win.	Place.
Liberalist (Knoll)	494	810
Re-Organisation (A. N. Dallas)	327	540
Remainder (Brand)	173	289
ALSO RAN		
Suffolk Down (A. S. Yih)	178	371
Zenda (Sleap)	279	496
Farmlight (Moller)	110	281
Moorfield (Heard)	334	560
Shake Down(Y. Wong)	81	137
Total	1976	3484

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 627, second 559, third 44. Unplaced—144, 674, 493, 446 and 621.

3.—The Great Eastern Plate. For all China ponies. 1¼ miles.

	lbs.
Messrs. N. S. Sparke and Geo. Wilson's ches. Castle Sycee, (Mr. Hill)	160—1
Mr. Sing Ding's ches. South Down, (Mr. Burkill)	156—2
Mr. Morriss' brown Peters-	

(Continued on Page 2)

Shades Of The Olden Days

In keeping with the spirit of '49, all members of the Sacramento baseball team, from Manager Charlie Pick to the utility brigade, have agreed to grow whiskers provided William H. McCarthy, president of the Pacific Coast League, will permit it, in view of the days of '49 celebration to be held this month.

RECS DEFEAT POLICE XI BY 130-28 SCORE

The Recs and the Police opened their cricket season for 1922 with a friendly match played on the former's grounds yesterday afternoon. The Recs won out by the good score of 130 to a small 28 for the S. M. P. The features of the game were the good batting total for Bhoora, a 59, and the bowling of Torry Wilson who took five wickets for three runs in six overs, of which three were maidens. Bhoora took four more wickets for the Recs in twelve overs for but five runs.

RECS

Bhoora, b. Isaacs	59
Devechi, l.b.w. Isaacs	1
Spencer, b. Isaacs	1
H. B. Ollerdessan, c. Fairburn, b. Sale	17
Wilson, b. Wainwright	1
T. Wilson, c. Spence, b. Isaacs	19
Manley, run out	3
F. C. Ollerdessen, b. Quayle	4
Haynes, c. Quayle, b. Sale	10
Cooper, c. Wainwright, b. Isaacs	7
W. E. Wilson, not out	0
Extras	8
	130

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Quayle	10	1	47	1
Isaacs	10	2	33	5
Wainwright	5	0	18	1
Sale	5.4	1	25	2

POLICE

Wainwright, b. Wilson	1
Young, b. Manley	2
Quayle, b. Bhoora	13
Doyle, b. Wilson	4
Fairburn, not out	0
Sale, run out	1
Webb, b. Wilson	0
Spence, b. Wilson	0
Isaacs, c. Wilson, b. Bhoora	1
Gabbutt, b. Wilson	0
McDonald, run out	0
Extras	6
	28

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Manley	5	0	14	1
T. Wilson	6	3	3	5
Bhoora	1.2	0	5	4

He's A High-Stepper, We'll Say

S. T. Chow, Chinese student at the University of Pennsylvania and member of that institution's track team, is "getting up" in the world. He excels at hurdling and high-jumping and will compete in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, which opens at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 28.

Pop Anson, A Baseball Pioneer Passes Out At 70

Chicago, April 14.—Adrian C. Anson, for more than half a century one of the notable figures of baseball, died today at St. Luke's Hospital after a week's illness and just two days before his seventieth birthday.

The death of "Pop" Anson, as he was called by the thousands of baseball followers who have known him as one of the legendary heroes of the national sport, came suddenly after it was believed he was well on the way to recovery following an operation last Monday. He had been stricken on the street Sunday with internal trouble.

Mr. Anson's death has placed the sport loving world in mourning, for "Pop" not only was beloved by every person interested in baseball, but was admired for his manliness and squareness by all true sportsmen. His ability on the diamond, where he was looked on by old-timers as the greatest of first basemen, brought him admiration of the type given to physical prowess, while his sportsmanship brought him the respect of all.

WANTED TO GO HOME

"Pop" was an outdoor lover up to the day he was stricken, turning to golf when he no longer could handle a baseball. His confinement in the hospital was very irksome and during the last few days his first question to his doctor daily was:

"When do I go home, Doc?"

He always followed this with an insistent request that he be permitted to go home for his birthday—Monday—and was greatly cheered on the occasions that he was told this might be possible.

"Pop" saw baseball formed, virtually, and watched it go through all the stages which brought it to its present position. As a boy he played his first contest at a time when the game was the old "rounders" and it was just starting in the process of evolution which brought it to the point where it is the standby of nearly every youngster.

He played first with Marshalltown, Iowa, later going to Rockford, Illinois, where he was a teammate of the late A. G. Spalding, the great pitcher. In the early seventies he played with the Philadelphia Athletics and the Chicago Nationals, and it was with the latter club that he reached a pinnacle of playing ability.

GREAT AS A SLUGGER

"Pop's" great work as a slugger, fielder and leader brought him recognition as the first baseman chosen by Spalding for the mythical all-time. All American team, the players being selected chiefly on their statistical records.

In the early eighties he became manager of the Chicago team, and in winning many pennants became known for his fairness and strictness as a disciplinarian.

Under his managerial guidance the Chicago club won pennants in 1880-01-02 and again in 1885-06. From 1876 to 1897, with the exception of two years, Anson batted over .300, his highest average being in 1887, when he registered .421. During twenty-two years his grand batting average was .348 and he led the National League six years and was second or third many other seasons. In the field his record was equally brilliant. For six years he was accorded first place among the first basemen, his fielding average ranging from .988 to .974.

After Anson's retirement he opened a billard hall in Chicago and later entered the political field. He was elected city clerk for one term. In 1909-10 he managed a semi-professional team and toured the country, but all these ventures were financial failures.

Cricket Scores

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 20.—Cricket at Lords. Middlesex beat Gloucestershire by three wickets. In Middlesex's first innings Parker took 6 wickets for 62. For Middlesex in the second innings Bruce made 84.

At Leyton Nottinghamshire beat Essex by 8 wickets. In the first innings for Notts, George Gunn made 109 and Whysall 92.

At Tonbridge Somerset beat Kent on the first innings. In the second innings for Kent F. E. Woolley made 102. In the first innings for Somerset Considine made 91.

At Derby Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by 251 runs. Roy Kilner made 90 for Yorkshire in their second innings.

Waddington took 4 wickets for 26 and 7 for 31 in Derbyshire's first and second innings respectively.

POLICE SPORTS SATURDAY

The annual track and field sports of the Shanghai Municipal police for Chinese and Sikhs, which this year will include many new sporting features, are scheduled for Saturday next on the Recs grounds.

S.A.S. TO PLAY NANYANG

The Shanghai American School baseball nine meets the Nanyang team on the latters grounds on Wednesday afternoon in a friendly match.

S. C. C. "A" XI BEAT M. G. CO. BY 212 TO 168

Middleton Was Top Scorer With A 62 Not Out; Allison's 52 Next

HAYWARD BOWLED WELL,

Took Four Wickets For Five Runs In Two Overs For Club

The match between the Shanghai Cricket Club "A" vs. Machine Gun Co., S.V.C. yesterday afternoon resulted in a win for the Cricket Club "A" by 44 runs, Middleton playing an excellent 62 not out, being top scorer, Allison being next with 52. It is gratifying to know that though he is a first rate bowler, he can also score runs. Hayward who went on late in the "A" team's innings took 4 wickets for 5 runs in 2 overs.

Hayward and Hawkings opened the Gunners innings against the bowling of Allison and Billings. The bowling being good the batsmen scored slowly. Hawkings, however, soon livened things up but did not play a very safe game, Hayward however biding his time and kept his balls low. At 48 Hawkins was caught by Knight off Billings. Leach took his place and play promised to be good. Leach however was distinctly off, and gave chance after chance.

Thompson was then tried in place of Allison and put down two very good overs, Leach being missed in the slips very early. He however was eventually caught by Murphy, b. Billings 31. When Foster joined Hayward the latter was hitting well till he was clean bowled by Thompson. Baker was the only other batsman to make a stand. Foster in an attempt to hit the ball over the tapes timed his shot rather soon and skyed his ball which dropped safely into the hands of Thompson.

GUNNERS OUT FOR 168

The innings ended with a total of 168 runs, Baker who succeeded in staying in till he partnered the last batsman just missed being top scorer with 37 runs. Only three bowlers were tried which seemed a pity, there being three other bowlers available in Roberts, Hill and Tippin. Billings who bowled throughout nevertheless bowled well, as did Thompson and Allison who both have good averages. The former had 3 maidens in 7 overs.

Cricket Club "A" started splendidly. Middleton and Roberts opened and remained together for an hour scoring 92 during the partnership. Middleton played by far the best innings of the match and scored 62 after being run out. He gave no chances. Roberts who scored 29 was first man out being bowled by Duthoit who was the fourth bowler to be put on.

P. L. O. Hill went in first wicket down but did not stay long, being caught by Owen off Rawsthorne. Raikes followed and hit well. Knight and he had the makings of a determined stand till Knight was run out through a misunderstanding between the two batsmen. Raikes soon followed scoring 19. Allison and Billings then got together and the two of them brought the score past that of their opponents. These 2 batsmen remained together till Billings mishit and was caught by Goldman, just missing the double century which however was hoisted up immediately, Allison again hitting the run.

Allison played a good game and seemed in his element, though he did not put the ball in the air as much as usual. He eventually retired, caught by Goldman. Tippin and Thompson followed, the former was well caught by Day when playing his first delivery. Thompson being not out 1.

MACHINE GUN CO

A. W. Hayward, b. Thompson	24
W. J. Hawkings, c. Knight, b. Billings	24
D. W. Leach, c. Murphy, b. Billings	28
E. W. Day, st. Leslie, b. Billings	1
G. N. Foster, c. Tippin, b. Billings	5
E. C. Baker, b. Allison	37
T. L. Rawsthorne, b. Allison	3
B. W. Duthoit, b. Billings	9
L. Goldman, b. Allison	10
E. G. Barnes, c. Thompson, b. Billings	1
N. Owen, not out	2
Extra	4
Total	168

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Allison	14	1	53	3
Billings	21	1	101	6
Thompson	7	3	9	1

CRICKET CLUB "A"

H. Middleton, run out	62
R. W. Roberts, b. Duthoit	29
P. L. O. Hill, c. Owen, b.	

Rawsthorne	1
C. Knight, run out	12
J. Raikes, c. Goldman, b. Day	19
H. W. Allison, c. Goldman, b. Baker	52
G. M. Billings, c. Goldman, b. Baker	18
A. H. Leslie, c. Owen, b. Hayward	5
W. G. R. Murphy, c. Baker, b. Hayward	3
J. Tippin, c. Day, b. Hayward	0
C. R. W. Thompson, not out	1
Extra	8
Total	212

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Leach	9	—	55	0
Day	8	—	42	1
Foster	5	—	27	0
Duthoit	5	—	23	1
Rawsthorne	8	—	32	1
Owen	2	—	10	0
Baker	2	—	10	1
Hayward	2	—	5	4

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

delight the eyes now. But that is quite another matter.

* * *

I am glad to say that we still have with us an old player who today does most of his work behind the scenes, and does it jolly well. I'm thinking of Mr. "Bill" Armstrong—generally known as "Dad." The first play he had anything to do with here was "The Critic" and that was in 1882. He became a member of the A.D.C. in 1901 and business manager in 1906.

"Bill" is one of those people who seems to be able to do any old thing. I remember taking him up to Nanking a little while ago to give the folk there a bit of a show. We arrived at about 8 a.m. to find a few planks being put into place. There wasn't a vestige of a curtain, scenery was non est, and the performance was to take place that evening. "Bill" said "Get rid of these players; get some one to take them to the Ming Tombs or—anywhere." That's about all I did. But by 7:30 p.m. a garden scene had taken the place of bare boards, and a smoothly working curtain had been fixed. By the way "Bill" is also a bit of a scene painter. I know for a fact that all the scenery for "The Skin Game" was done by him and in "Belinda" he also fixed both the garden and the interior.

* * *

Up till a couple of years ago we also had another of the A.D.C. giants. He is now in England taking a well earned rest after the labors of many years. I'll bet, if he were here today, he would defy, like St. George, the dragon who would harm the theater of which as he often said "I love every brick of the place."

Yes, it is easy to guess that I'm writing about Mr. George Wingrove—better known to us all as "Pa" Wingrove. He became associated with the A.D.C. in 1880 and from that time till his last production in 1920—forty years—he was the club's moving spirit. Maurice Bandman reckoned that Mr. Wingrove was one of the finest producers, amateur or professional, he had ever seen, and local playgoers will readily agree with this compliment that comes from a well known impresario. But besides being a producer he was also an actor.

I saw him first in "Beauty And The Barge" and his "Captain Barley" was as fine a portrayal as one could wish for. He is being worthily followed by two sons who have already shown that there is a good deal in heredity. Mrs. Chris Wingrove has also brought theatrical talent into the family.

* * *

Mr. A. D. Brent—probably the best amateur actor who has appeared in the Far East—so enthusiastically associated himself with the A.D.C. that for a time the club was nicknamed the A.D.B. He produced such great plays as "Old Heidelberg," "Monsieur Beaucaire," "The Prisoner Of Zenda" and "The Admirable Crichton. Old stagers will tell you today that "Monsieur Beaucaire" was probably the finest thing the A.D.C. ever did. Certainly that is the opinion of Mr. "Bill" Armstrong.

* * *

Another name that comes readily to the mind in connection with A.D.C. work is that of Mr. Portier. What an extraordinary little man! He would wander about the stage, with his hat on his head, and a cold cigarette between his lips, and place his players here, there, and everywhere. He would in his French-English tell the actor or actress just how to convey a certain sentence, and he would so rapidly obtain the confidence of his players that success was bound to attend his productions. His most famous piece of work for the English A.D.C. was "Les Cloches des Cornville." He was a great actor, and he was lucky in having a wonderful actress as his wife. The last I heard of the fine little man was that he was still going strong in his beloved France.

* * *

J.O.P. Bland, who was secretary to the Municipal Council before he became the famous writer that he is today, was a member of the A.D.C., and delighted in comedy parts. Sir E. C. Pearce was also seen on the stage before the affairs of a municipality became too heavy. W. E. Leveson, another secretary to the Council was a keen player. His great ambition was to play "Shylock" and plans were formed, and costumes ordered, when the War stopped the ambition venture.

Drummond Hay, a former editor of the North China Daily News, was for some years a popular and prominent member of the club. His favorite role was that of an old woman. I hear that when ladies were finally admitted as acting members of the A.D.C's casts that the editor still insisted on playing the elderly female, and many a time he showed his other female players just how to stand, or sit, or walk.

The fact that I have not got the whole of the Pink Sheet at my disposal makes me limit myself to but a few of the men who made the A.D.C. famous. One cannot forget C. H. W. Hay, Sinclair, Eric Hudson, E. J. Blount, Barraclough, Henry Schlee, Gumpert, Wrightson, T. Brown and so on. But now to pass on to some of the big professional players who have in the past strutted the boards of the Lyceum.

* * *

Somewhere in the early 80's the Fletcher Company found the Whangpoo, and sailed up to the Bund with a heavy dramatic company. Records don't say if they made fortunes while here. Then came Miss Eva Devonport with a musical show. Bandman was early in the field in company with either Wallace or Henry Dallas.

One of Bandman's shows that is still remembered by some of our older playgoers was "The Worst Woman In London." With Bandman came players like Harry Cole, Bobby Roberts, Frith (now the leading comedian in Australia), McGrath, and the dainty little Georgie Corlass (now Mrs. Warwick Major).

Hugh Ward and Grace Pelotta were signally successful with a series of comedies. Hugh Ward is now the prominent man in Williamson's. Tim Frawley's first venture this far was for one night only. He was on his way to Manila. His vessel was stuck off the mouth of the Whangpoo. He sent a message to "Bill" Armstrong to push up a "rush" scene and with the aid of a special launch he brought up his company and gave the playgoers a production of "Secret Service." Since then he has visited us on many occasions, and we hope to see him here again in October.

Eugene Sandow, the strong man gave exhibitions on the stage of the Lyceum. Most of us can still remember the great productions that Matheson Lang and Miss Huttin Britton gave here. Madam Calve, the famous vocalist, sang at the theater. Maud Allan danced there, and recently the well known actress Miss Marie Tempest and her husband Graham Browne presented a series of popular plays. Daphne Pollard who was with the Pollard Juveniles as a kiddie is now a London star.

But one could go on talking about the glories of the Lyceum until the type ran out. Well, it is closed for awhile but it will open again in renewed splendor we all hope.

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Soochow University—Track Champions Of East China

Above is a picture of the track team that won in the East China Inter-Collegiate meet which was held at Nanking University on May 13. The Soochow University team proved its superiority over the other teams by being particularly strong in the Javelin, Hurdles, Mile, Half Mile and Pole Vault. Those scoring heavily for Soochow were: Lea Tsing-yao 16; Liang Kwan-soong 8; Wu Vi-nyoh 7; Yang Ban-si 3; Dao Ngo-tz 2; Shickung 2. Lea Tsing-yao was also the high point winner for the meet with a score of 16 points as compared to 11 points of his nearest rival.

Reading from left to right: Top row—Chang Rh-shing, Chang Tien-jun, Shickung, Mr. Nash, Coach, Kwok Yui-ya, Bong Vun-moh, Dzun Un-yi, Soo Hsien-se. Bottom Row—Wong Zung-ling, Manager, Yui Poa-ching, Yang Ban-si, Wu Vi-Nyoh, Liang Kwan-soong, Lea Tsing-yao, Captain, Dao Ngo-tz, Zee Tsong-yih, Wang Yao-dong, Assistant Manager.

Two Track Records Broken At Kiangwan Race Meeting Dividend Of $1,362 Paid

(Continued from Page 1)

field, (Mr. Morriss) .159—3
Won by a head, many lengths. Time—2:40 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $15.50. Place first $5.60, second $5.70, and third $7.80.

	Win.	Place.
Castle Sycee (Hill)	904	1533
South Down (Burkill)	1321	1394
Petersfield (Morriss)	250	373
ALSO RAN		
Speyside (Liddell)	57	162
Association (Knoll)	424	590
Strathfarrar (Springfield)	59	119
Kempston (Heard)	116	211
Total	3131	4385

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 183, second 685, third 413. Unplaced—698, 547, 586 and 85.

4.—The Derby Cup. For griffins of 1922. 1½ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Union's grey Social Union, (Mr. Burkill)	163—1
Messrs. Chow Bros.' grey Graphite, (Dallas)	155—2
Mr. Allan's ches. Colorado, (Mr. Hill)	154—3

Won by many lengths, a head. Time—3:09 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $9.90. Place first $6.50, second $12.00, and third $8.80.

	Win.	Place.
Social Union (Burkill)	1800	1925
Graphite (Dallas)	266	426
Colorado (Hill)	512	777
ALSO RAN		
Ikoma (J. Liou)	96	176
Indiana (Knoll)	219	407
Hakone (T. U. Yih)	36	80
The Knut (Moon)	357	395
Oregon (Sleap)	33	52
Finchfield (Morriss)	60	114
Crowborough (Springfield)	238	493
Christmas Card (Heard)	283	475
Tower Bridge (Y. Wong)	61	168
Total	3961	5482

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 417, second 554, third 491. Unplaced—262, 604, 435, 674, 716, 244, 243, 590 and 381.

5.—The May steeplechase. A Handicap.—For all China ponies. 2 miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Wm. McBain's boy Patapouff, (Mr. Springfield)	159—1
Mr. J. V. Botelho's black Tiga, (Mr. Botelho)	145—2
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Nunsfield, (Mr. Morriss)	156—3

Won by two lengths, many lengths. Time—4:30 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $18.60. Place first $6.30, second $8.00, and third $5.80.

	Win.	Place.
Patapouff (Springfield)	600	907
Tiga (Botelho)	221	393
Nunsfield (Morriss)	1063	1370
ALSO RAN		
The Brigand (Matcham)	31	72
Seignas (Sokoloff)	23	55
Wee Mac (Greig)	30	94
The Prelate (Dalgarno)	377	639
Clever Fellow (Hulthen)	136	246
Total	2481	3776

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 177, second 388, third 682. Unplaced—513, 638, 80, 511 and 17.

6.—The Bentinck Stakes. For griffins of 1922 that have started and not won more than one race. 9 furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' bay Downsfield (Mr. Matcham)	159—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Chatsfield, (Mr. Heard)	158—2
Mr. Cire's dun Standlight, (Mr. Moller)	155—3

Won by two lengths, dead heat. Time—2:24 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $170.10. Place first $37.00, second $18.00, and third $9.10.

	Win.	Place
Downsfield (Matcham)	68	125
Chatsfield (Heard)	622	968
Standlight (Moller)	162	306
ALSO RAN		
Grey Bowler (Brand)	104	198
Larceny (Burkill)	251	388
Paper Money (Z. W. Yu)	19	41
Flying Fox (Sassoon)	19	36
Hilo (Springfield)	76	168
Crowfield (Morriss)	224	265
Holyrood (Dallas)	346	590
Boreas (Bauld)	36	63
Austin (Pollock)	21	22
The Flying Fish (Wm. Hu)	19	32
Derbyshire (D. S. Li)	349	550
Honest Fellow (Wong)	22	40
Beeswing (Knoll)	233	435
Total	2571	4223

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 318, second 536 and 808. (D. H.) Unplaced—884, 684, 828, 29, 632, 732, 39, 201, 930, 633, 397, 743 and 662.

7.—The New Stakes. For all China ponies that have started at Kiangwan this year, on the flat. 1 mile and 3 furlongs.

	lbs.
Messrs. T. T. and D. S.'s dun, Good Time, (Mr. D. S. Li)	152—1
Mr. Belinda's bay Tyneside, (Mr. Brand)	158—2
Mr. Nugget's p'bald Thomas a Becket, (Mr. Burkill)	158—3

Won by two lengths, a half length. Time—2:53 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $29.00. Place first $11.70, second $8.70, and third $29.20. .55and

	Win.	Place.
Good Time (D. S. Li)	500	583
Tyneside (Brand)	727	1056
Thomas a Becket (Burkill)	126	163
ALSO RAN		
Guldborg (Hill)	500	558
Salvation (Knoll)	459	735
Rouble (Sleap)	62	90
Adonis (Bauld)	56	94
Letchfield (Heard)	590	1055
Mikasa (Tomono)	34	41
Trustland (Dallas)	171	257
Total	3225	4632

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 160, second 318, third 433. Unplaced—415, 583, 699, 724, 420, 343 and 109.

8.—The Claremont Plate. For all China ponies that have started at Kiangwan this year on the flat and have not won a flat race anywhere this year. 1 mile.

	lbs.
Mr. San Sing's grey Aerometer, (Mr. Dallas)	158—1
Mr. J. J. Paterson's grey Typhoon, (Mr. Brand)	155—2
Mr. Leaf's grey Pretender, (Mr. Liddell)	154—3

Won by two lengths, one length. Time—2:04 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $9.30. Place first $6.70, second $16.60, and third $48.00.

	Win.	Place.
Aerometer (Dallas)	1414	1683
Typhoon (Brand)	179	259
Pretender (Liddell)	37	70
ALSO RAN		
Lavington (Moller)	56	97
Twinkling Star (Z. W. Yu)	14	25
Rio Negro (Sleap)	86	124
Waikiki (Knoll)	168	286
Delawar (Matcham)	24	46
Arlington (Springfield)	45	82
Sensation (Zelensky)	19	46
Bindle (Wm. Hu)	31	71
Barrhill (Heard)	187	220
Kongo (J. Liou)	129	254
Holbeach (Bauld)	16	26
Ocean Star (Y. Wong)	20	54
Arbor Day (Hill)	424	757
Bulldog Drummond (Pollock)	9	14
Great Northern (D. S. Li)	82	132
Total	2940	4246

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 818, second 58, third 479. Unplaced—823, 407, 46, 309, 167, 444, 611, 762, 380, 432, 103, 668, 665, 462 and 824.

9.—The Flying Dutchman Plate. For all China ponies that have not won a race at time of entry. 1¼ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Robert's dun Sir John, (Mr. Knoll)	155—1
Mr. Liddell's grey Sunblaze, (Mr. Liddell)	155—2
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Seafield, (Mr. Morriss)	155—3

Won by three lengths, two lengths. Time—2:41.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $16.00. Place first $6.80, second $35.90, and third $6.60.

	Win.	Place.
Sir John (Mr. Knoll)	692	1033
Sunblaze (Liddell)	19	61
Seafield (Morriss)	190	178
ALSO RAN		
Merryfield (Springfield)	85	95
Absinthe (S. Soo)	25	48
The Copper Bird (Brand)	346	464
White Lilac (White)	27	93
Mistylight (Moller)	94	168
Naturalist (J. Liou)	195	264
Southern Star (Bauld)	31	1118
Goodland (Dallas)	107	125
Storm Star (Harper)	62	
Total	2473	3750

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 243, second 711, third 408. Unplaced—600, 333, 835, 154. 838, 893, 74, 328 and 432.

10.—The Holiday Selling Plate. For all China ponies. 1¼ miles

	lbs.
Mr. Day's grey Starland, (Mr. Dallas)	148—1
Mr. Allan's grey, Conqueror Dahlia, (Mr. Knoll)	145—2
Mr. Santeh's ches. Oldsmobile, (J. Liou)	145—3

Won by one length, three lengths. Time—2:39 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $41.30. Place first $20.40, second $13.10, and third $105.30.

	Win.	Place.
Starland (Dallas)	255	240
Conqueror Dahlia (Knoll)	229	469
Oldsmobile (J. Liou)	28	38
ALSO RAN		
Some Day (Spencer)	4	15
Eastern Union (Wm. Hu)	19	65
Castlesand (Z. W. Yu)	5	14
Carlington (Liddell)	27	94
Promotion (Matcham)	155	193
Haruna (T. Wong)	8	41
White Fox (White)	40	134
Safetylight (Springfield)	34	49
Pure Diamond (Heard)	167	229
Lightning Raider (Halmovitch)	66	93
Free and Easy (Bauld)	264	357
Day Star (A. S. Yih)	36	69
Astral (Hill)	328	422
Some Time (D. S. Li)	473	589
Wild West (Brand)	133	200
Strathalpin (Greig)	62	93
Total	2343	3378

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 786, second 18, third 498. Unplaced—188, 121, 483, 631, 446, 835, 352, 485, 511, 259, 557, 762, 138, 418, 61 and 27.

11.—The Novices Race. For all China ponies that have not won more than three races. 1½ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Toeg's grey Tommy Lad, (Mr. Halmovitch)	142—1
Mr. Robson's ches. Baby Bird, (Mr. Matcham)	155—2
Mr. Liddell's ches. Speyside, (Mr. Greig)	146—3

Won by one length, a half length Time—3:19.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, $20.20. Place first $8.60, second $13.30, and third $21.60.

	Win.	Place.
Tommy Lad (Halmovitch)	445	669
The Baby Bird (Matcham)	261	294
Speyside (Greig)	112	148
ALSO RAN		
Harofield (Zellensky)	218	329
The Golden Horse (Cheng)	15	24
Beating (Z. W. Yu)	33	45
Autumn Time (Spencer)	32	67
Inniskilling (Hitch)	180	205
Takeo (Tomono)	81	131
Harding (Sassoon)	50	66
Lichfield (Dallas)	571	899
Total	1998	2877

Members' Sweeps: first pony ticket 993, second 583, third 895. Unplaced—616, 255, 749, 480, 742, 762, 733 and 352.

Heavy Hitting Wins For S'hai

(Continued from Page 1)

By innings—

Shanghai,								
Runs,	4	0	8	0	0	0	x	—12
Hits,	3	0	9	1	1	0	x	—14
Tung-wen,								
Runs,	2	0	2	0	0	0		—4
Hits,	1	0	1	0	1	0		1—4

Summary. Earned runs—Shanghai 11, Tung-wen nine. First base on errors—Shanghai 3, Tung-wen 1. Left on base—Shanghai 8, Tung-wen 4. Two base hits—Hopkins, Wood. Home runs—Wynn 2, Bruce, Maloney. Struck out—by Scott 6, Cadigan 2, Matsunami 1, Wakayama 8. Base on balls—off Scott 2, Wakayama 2. Hits—off Scott 8 in 5 innings, Cadigan one in 2 innings, Matsunami 6 in 2 1/3 innings, Wakayama 8 in 3 and 2/3 innings. Stolen base—Wood 3. Hirsh, Maloney 2, Kobayashi. Passed balls—Toeda. Umpires—Gilmore and Bunn.

Juniors' Vice Captains' Team Beats Skippers

(Continued from Page 1)

vice captain team proved too good for the skippers' by 75 points to 71. It was a very good game and "Charlie" says he is quite satisfied with the material at hand and is confident of making their presence felt in all the competition games. Alex Braid leaves for home early in June and I am certain the club will feel his loss during the season. Always steady and reliable without being flashy Alex in not far below the best we have in town and all woodsmen will join the "Juniors" in wishing him a good time at home and he can be assured of a good welcome back to Hongkew Park after his holiday. The first competition games start on Sunday next—more of this anon.

The Recs have an "all day" stunt on today and all members are requested to meander along if they are able.

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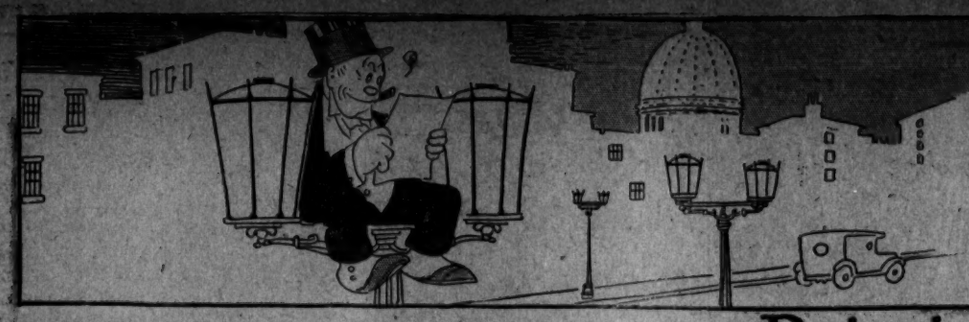

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Bringing Up Father

COMIN' TO THE STEAMFITTERS BALL TONIGHT JIGGS?
YOU DON'T WANT TO MISS THAT-EVERYBODY YOU KNOW WILL BE THERE!
I'D LOVE TO GO BUT I'M AFRAID I CAN'T GIT OUT-
1

WHERE'D YOU GIT THE SPARKLER?
I'LL BET THE REAL OWNER IS UNCONCIOUS NOW!
COMIN' UP FROM JAIL IN THE TROLLEY-I NOTICED IT ON AN OLD GINK WITH WHISKERS-

MAGGIE-KIN I GO TO THE STEAMFITTERS BALL TONIGHT?
HOW VULGAR-I SHOULD SAY NOT-I'M GIVING A RECEPTION SO YOU'D BETTER GET DRESSED!
4

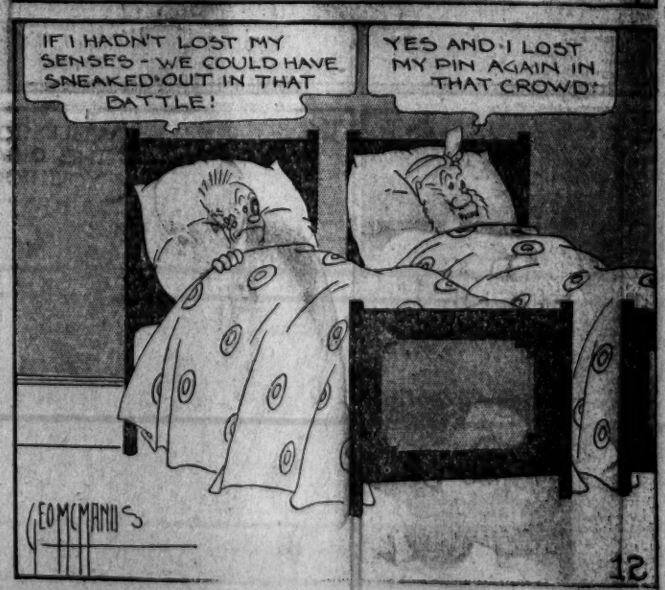
HOW DO YOU DO-MRS. ZOOF!
DID YOU HEAR WHAT HAPPENED TO MY HUSBAND? A THIEF STOLE HIS BEAUTIFUL SCARF PIN TODAY-
THAT'S GROGAN'S WORK!
5

SAY-I'LL TELL YOU WHAT I'LL DO-IF YOU'LL TELL MY WIFE WE'RE GOIN' TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS-I THINK I KIN GIT YOUR PIN BACK!
A WISE IDEA!
6

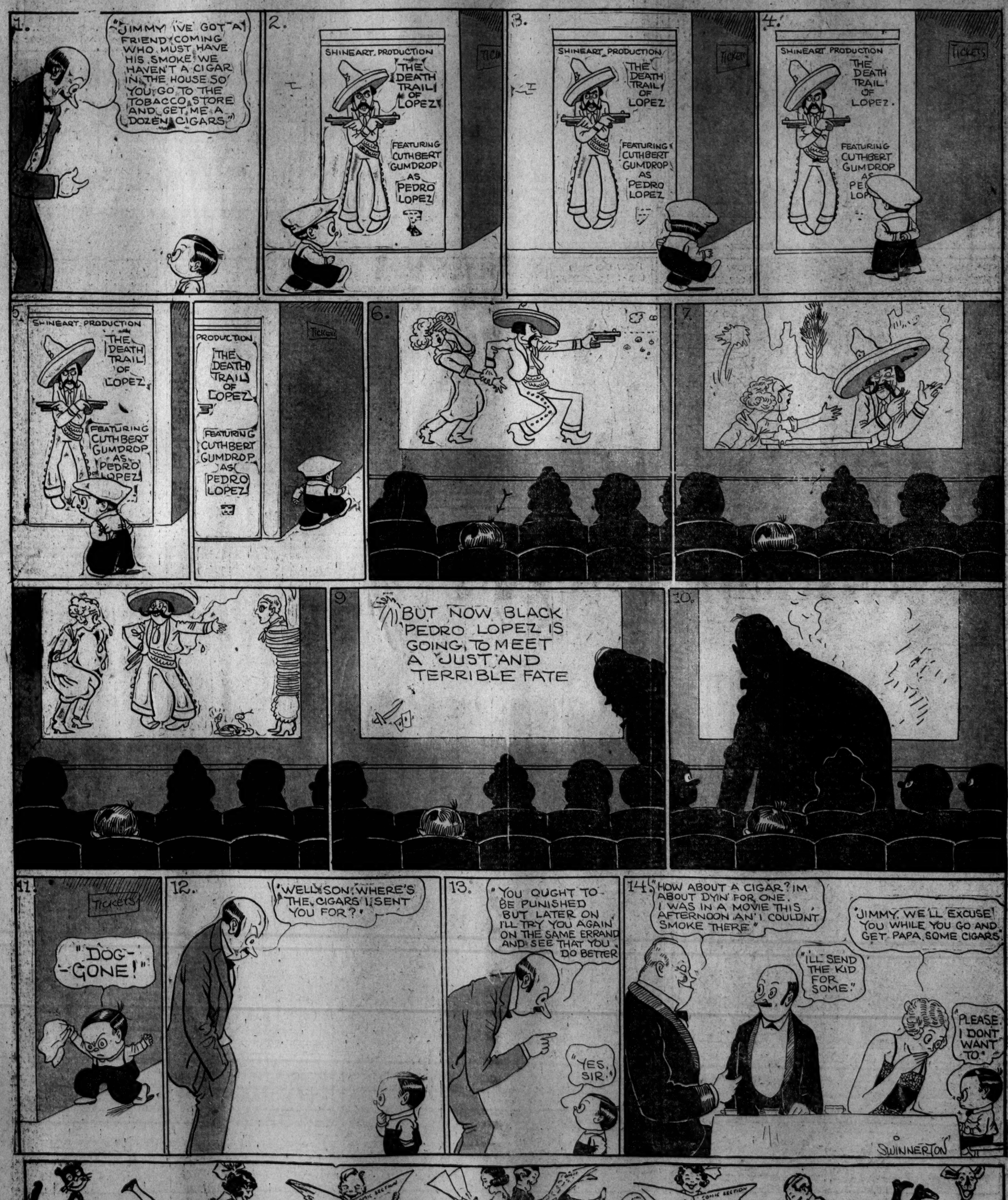
IS THAT YOUR SPARKLER?
GEE! I DIDN'T KNOW HE WUZ A FRIEND OF YOURS JIGGS!
YES-THAT'S MINE AND IF HE'LL GIVE IT BACK WE'LL SAY NO MORE ABOUT IT-
8

NOW YOU CAN RUN BACK AN' TELL 'EM I'M GOIN' TO TAKE THE CROOK TO JAIL-
INDEED NOT-I'VE BEEN TRYING ALL DAY TO GET AWAY JUST TO COME TO THIS BALL-I LIKE TO STUDY THESE AFFAIRS BUT MY WIFE DOESN'T APPROVE!
9

MY HUSBAND HAS SUCH QUEER IDEAS-HE WANTED TO GO TO SOME STEAMFITTERS BALL BUT I TALKED HIM OUT OF IT-HE LIKES TO WRITE ABOUT IT-
10



Little Jimmy


1.
"JIMMY IVE GOT A FRIEND COMING WHO MUST HAVE HIS SMOKE WE HAVEN'T A CIGAR IN THE HOUSE SO YOU GO TO THE TOBACCO STORE AND GET ME A DOZEN CIGARS"
2.
SHINEART PRODUCTION
THE DEATH TRAIL OF LOPEZ
FEATURING CUTHBERT GUMDROP AS PEDRO LOPEZ
3.
SHINEART PRODUCTION
THE DEATH TRAIL OF LOPEZ
FEATURING CUTHBERT GUMDROP AS PEDRO LOPEZ
4.
SHINEART PRODUCTION
THE DEATH TRAIL OF LOPEZ.
FEATURING CUTHBERT GUMDROP AS
5.
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PRODUCTION
THE DEATH TRAIL OF LOPEZ
FEATURING CUTHBERT GUMDROP AS PEDRO LOPEZ
6.
7.
9
BUT NOW BLACK PEDRO LOPEZ IS GOING TO MEET A JUST AND TERRIBLE FATE
10.
11.
TICKETS
"DOG-GONE!"
12.
"WELL SON, WHERE'S THE CIGARS I SENT YOU FOR?"
13.
"YOU OUGHT TO BE PUNISHED BUT LATER ON I'LL TRY YOU AGAIN ON THE SAME ERRAND AND SEE THAT YOU DO BETTER"
"YES, SIR."
14.
"HOW ABOUT A CIGAR? IM ABOUT DYIN' FOR ONE. I WAS IN A MOVIE THIS AFTERNOON AN' I COULDNT SMOKE THERE"
"JIMMY, WE'LL EXCUSE YOU WHILE YOU GO AND GET PAPA SOME CIGARS"
"I'LL SEND THE KID FOR SOME."
"PLEASE, I DONT WANT TO"
SWINNERTON
COMIC SECTION
COMIC SECTION